

Swift Social Change Drawing Spain Closer to the Rest of Western Europe

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — There is still the blood of bullfights, the sultry swishing skirts of flamenco, the shuffle of old women in black going daily to Mass.

But as Spain tries to assess the political and economic effects of joining the European Community, as agreed in Brussels late last month, a dramatic social transformation is drawing the country closer to the rest of Western Europe.

The popular Spanish images depicted by writers such as Ernest Hemingway and George Orwell have not disappeared. But over the last two decades, and particularly since the death of Franco in 1975, Spaniards have been casting off nearly four centuries of isolationism.

"It is spectacular how a very different Spain has been created," said Juan Pablo Fusi, an historian at the University of Salamanca. "You can see the changes from one day to the next. Few countries have had such a rapid change of such intensity."

The changes can be seen in the streets. Middle-class women and shop assistants wear French fashions. Teen-agers sport spiked and

brilliantly colored coiffures equal to the best of the London punks.

The venerable Spanish bar, with tapas such as marinated octopus and blood sausages to pick on, has been closing to make way for hamburger franchises and a popular chain called VIPS, where the latest rock albums and movie videos are served up along with Italian pastas.

A virtual revolution has taken place in sexual mores. Pedro Ruiz, a popular actor, recently advertised condoms on the state-run television. The ad provoked a dispute and was withdrawn, but it was a far cry from a decade ago when Mr. Ruiz's former wife was evicted from a pharmacy, he said, for even asking for condoms because they were socially frowned on.

Divorce was legalized in 1980, and the parliament approved a law permitting abortions in limited cases two years ago, although the measure's constitutionality is being contested.

Spaniards are divided over what many see as a drop in morals, but almost all welcome a parallel explosion in high culture. Plays by Beckett, Kafka and Werner Fassbinder are featured in Madrid's theaters as Spaniards try to catch up with 20th-century European

drama, much of which was banned under Franco.

The changes have a dark side. Crime, much of it related to drugs, is up as cocaine has become popular among the middle class, and heroin addicts are numerous in major cities such as Bilbao.

Spain, geographically isolated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, began to pull itself into the early 1500s. The country resisted the Reformation and other movements that swept the Continent. Franco, backed by a strongly conservative Roman Catholic Church, continued to emphasize that Spain was different and morally superior.

But Spaniards began to change socially in the 1960s as an extended economic boom brought industrialization and higher living standards. The population went from being mostly rural to one in which roughly three-quarters of the almost 37 million people today live in cities.

The death of Franco meant the end of censorship, but new ideas had already been infiltrating with the waves of European tourists coming here, mostly from West Germany, Sweden and Britain. According to a recent poll by the



Young Spaniards enjoying night life in a disco bar in Madrid.

Catholic Church, 30 percent of Spaniards still regularly attend Mass, among the highest percentages in Europe.

But the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González, elected in 1982, today sets the more secular tone for the new Spain.

Social scientists say that perhaps the most profound change has been a displayed sense of political moderation since Franco's death. An attempted coup in 1981 failed, and today the far right and the far left together hold less than 10 percent of the vote.

Spaniards are finally even laughing about the civil war. A current comedy film hit, "The Small Cow," ends with matadors from opposite sides in the war competing with their capes over a cow caught between the opposing lines. The cow drops dead.

Wage Strikes Erupt Again In Denmark

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Anger over a government-imposed collective wage agreement aroused renewed labor protests Tuesday, and Denmark braced for large-scale demonstrations and possible nationwide strikes on Wednesday.

After a five-day Easter holiday, new walkouts and continuing wildcat strikes felled as many as 15,000 workers in the private sector, primarily in Copenhagen and other cities, according to a survey by the Danish Employers Association.

There was no count of public employees involved in action affecting hospitals, schools, day-care institutions, mail delivery and garbage collection.

Strikes and rallies on Wednesday are expected to show to what degree militants have managed to take control of Denmark's labor protests from the National Federation of Trade Unions.

The federation, representing about 320,000 workers, has been calling for an end to further attempts to undo a legislated wage settlement engineered by the center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Poul Schluter, a conservative.

Mr. Schluter's action a week ago was intended to end lockouts and strikes that began March 24.



Chariot bearing Queen Rambhai Barni's body to her funeral pyre in Bangkok.

Bangkok Cremates a Siamese Queen

Funeral Is Carried Out With Royal Pomp and Ceremony

By Denis D. Gray

BANGKOK — To the wail of conch shells and the boom of cannon, 206 soldiers in ancient uniform pulled a chariot containing the body of a Siamese queen to her 10-story-high funeral pyre.

The funeral on Tuesday of Queen Rambhai Barni, wife of the late King Rama VII, was regarded as the grandest royal ceremony held in Thailand in recent decades. The queen died last May at the age of 79 and her body was placed inside a gilded urn within Bangkok's Grand Palace.

In accordance with religious custom, the cremation was scheduled on an auspicious date nearly a year after her death from a heart attack. Princess Rambhai, a beauty in her youth, was proclaimed queen in

1925 and held that position until her husband's abdication nine years later.

Rama VII was Thailand's last absolute monarch. A revolution in 1932 ushered in a constitutional monarchy. It marked the end of Siam and the beginning of the modern state known as Thailand.

The urn with the queen's body was taken from the Grand Palace on Tuesday morning and placed on the Royal Great Victory Chariot for a two-hour funeral procession over a 1.7-mile (2.8-kilometer) route through old Bangkok.

Five battalions of troops in dress uniform formed the vanguard of the funeral train. They were followed by a lesser chariot bearing a high-ranking Buddhist abbot and the Victory Chariot. Rows of drummers, trumpeters,

conch-blowers and royal pages flanked the chariot which were followed by members of Thailand's royal family and four battalions of troops.

Four cannons fired 300 times and a funeral dirge was played throughout the procession, which ended at a 87-foot edifice specially constructed on the Sanam Luang, or royal field, in the shadows of the Grand Palace. The pyre is located within the elaborately decorated rectangular building known as the Golden Meru.

Later Tuesday, King Bhumipol Adulyadej lit the pyre. Rites and ceremonies prescribed by both Hindu and Buddhist traditions were to continue until Saturday.

The queen's ashes will rest at the base of a Buddhist image in Bangkok's Ratchabopit Temple along side those of her husband. The bone relics of the queen will be kept in an urn within the Grand Palace.

The last royal cremation was held in 1955 for the current king's grandmother.

The government, armed forces, fine arts department and royal household were mobilized for Tuesday's ceremony, which was viewed by millions on television and seen by more than 100,000 people who flocked to the royal field.

Thousands of farmers and working class people gathered at the field, many intent on laying scented wood and flowers on the pyre. Despite the grandeur of the ceremony, royal funerals in earlier times were even longer and more elaborate with the pyres sometimes as high as 30 stories.

King Rama V, Thailand's 19th century modernizing king, ordered a scaling down of such events for the sake of economy and his dictum has been followed since.

King Rama VII accepted the decrease of his power but felt uneasy and went into self-imposed exile with his wife in Britain. He died in 1941 and because of the war his funeral in London was attended by only 16 members of the royal family.

The queen returned to Thailand in 1949, living in an eastern province where she helped the rural poor by reviving handicraft industries. She moved back to Bangkok in 1968.

King Bhumipol, also known as Rama IX, is an extremely popular and powerful ruler. He and members of the royal family spend most of each year in the countryside helping people with many royally sponsored projects.

The American-born king is also a linguist, composer, jazz musician and artist. His political involvements are low-key but he has stepped in on several occasions in recent years to defuse crises within the government and military.

Gandhi Increases Efforts To Negotiate With Sikhs

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is stepping up the Indian government's attempts to negotiate with Sikh leaders to avert a confrontation that many fear may occur next weekend.

Sikh leaders have set April 13 as the date for a renewal of agitation if their demands are not met. There is concern that demonstrations and violence may resume in Punjab, the state on the Pakistani border in which Sikhs predominate.

A month ago, Mr. Gandhi, in a change of tactics, began making concessions to the Sikhs, releasing eight leaders held in prison since June and directing his aides to make contact with these and other Sikhs.

The Sikhs have two sets of demands. First, they seek greater self-government in Punjab; second, they demand an end to what they call Indian government repression. For example, they demand the release of thousands of prisoners accused of seditious activities and the lifting of a ban on certain Sikh groups.

Perhaps the most urgent demand has been for an independent judicial commission to investigate the anti-Sikh rioting that occurred in November after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi's murder by two Sikh security guards led to several days of violence, in which an estimated 2,400 Sikhs were killed by Hindus in New Delhi alone.

Several independent groups have said that the riots were far from spontaneous and were planned and executed by political leaders, including people close to the Gandhi family.

In the last two weeks, Mr. Gandhi has hinted that he may be ready to appoint an inquiry commission, despite the suggestion by some that his own government could be embarrassed by the findings.

Aides to the prime minister said last weekend that the selection of such a commission should be part of a package agreement that could bring about an end to Sikh agitation.

Government officials also have said that Mr. Gandhi is prepared to release more Sikh leaders from prison and consider other demands by the Akali Dal Party, the principal political group of the Sikhs in Punjab. He also is understood to be considering pulling at least some Indian troops out of the state.

Mr. Gandhi's most dramatic gesture came 10 days ago, when he traveled to the state and promised to build a hydroelectric project and take other steps to improve its economy.

Despite these steps, even the so-called moderate Sikhs have said that they will not negotiate until Mr. Gandhi meets their demands for greater self-government and restitution of damages from the November riots.

Attention is now focusing on April 13, a day that marks two anniversaries. One is the so-called baptism of the Sikh religion in 1699 by the last of its gurus, who enunciated the principle of fighting to protect the religious freedom of Sikhs and Hindus. The other marks the day in 1919 when British troops opened fire on a crowd in Amritsar, killing and wounding thousands of people.

Dublin Bank Thieves Miss Jackpot, Find Bathroom as Tunnel Goes Awry

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — A gang of robbers spent the Easter weekend tunneling into a Dublin bank, but their tunnel took a wrong turn and they fled after breaking into a woman's lavatory, police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman said the gang was believed to have spent three days underground in an attempt to rob a large central Dublin branch of the Allied Irish Bank.

The robbers used cutting and digging equipment to cut a 250-yard (228-meter) tunnel. They used a gas cylinder, pickaxes and crowbars to penetrate a thick wall of the bank, the spokesman said.

But the tunnel was slightly off the mark, and instead of reaching the bank's strong room, the robbers found themselves in a woman's lavatory, he said. The tunnel was discovered after the robbers triggered an alarm late Sunday.

The gang apparently was after about 7 million Irish pounds (\$7 million) in cash and bonds, the Daily Star of London reported. But the bulk of the money had been transferred out of the bank before the weekend, the newspaper said.

WORLD BRIEFS

India Rejected Union Carbide Offer

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India's decision to sue Union Carbide was taken after it had spurned a "ridiculously low" company offer of compensation for the Bhopal gas disaster, a minister told Parliament here Tuesday.

The lawsuit for unspecified damages and compensation was filed in a New York court Monday on behalf of the Indian government. However, Veerendra Paul, minister of chemicals and fertilizers, said that an out-of-court settlement was possible if the U.S. company agreed to pay an adequate amount to the victims of the world's worst industrial accident.

An estimated 2,500 people died and more than 200,000 others were affected when poisonous methyl isocyanate gas leaked from a Union Carbide pesticides plant in the central Indian city on Dec. 3. There has been no official confirmation of the amount offered by Union Carbide, but the Indian Express newspaper reported last week that it amounted to about 3 billion rupees (\$250 million) to be paid out over 30 years.

U.S., Soviet Negotiate on Space Arms

GENEVA (Reuters) — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators held more than three hours of talks Tuesday on space-based weapons, the longest session to date on the subject.

The meeting was the third devoted solely to space weapons since the superpowers started new arms control talks on March 12. The session at the Soviet mission lasted three hours and 20 minutes. Delegation spokesmen refused to give further details, citing a confidentiality pledge in force in Geneva.

The three-tier talks are to hold a session Wednesday on international nuclear missiles at the U.S. Arms Control Agency and a session on medium-range missiles at the Soviet mission on Thursday.

U.S. Libel Reversal Is Struck Down

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — A federal appeals court on Tuesday reinstated a libel verdict against The Washington Post, saying the newspaper had shown a "reckless disregard" for the truth in an article about the former president of Mobil Oil Corp., William Tavoulares.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in a 2-1 decision, said that evidence introduced at a 1982 trial was sufficient to show that The Post held "actual malice" toward Mr. Tavoulares when the article was published. The story said he had used his position at Mobil Oil to "set up his son" in a lucrative job in 1974 in Atlas Maritime Co., a London shipping company.

The case will now return to the trial court to determine how much The Post must pay Mr. Tavoulares in damages. In July 1982, a federal jury awarded him \$2,050,000, after finding that The Post and its reporter, Patrick E. Tyler, had libeled him. But on May 3, 1983, a U.S. district court judge reversed that decision, finding that there was no evidence to support the jury's verdict of malicious libel. (UPI, AP)

Polish Priest Burned by Assaults

WARSAW (UPI) — A Catholic priest suffered second-degree burns last weekend when unidentified men poured a chemical on his face and body in the southern city of Krakow, a Polish cardinal said Tuesday.

Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow notified the church hierarchy in a telex message that Krakow's residents were "shocked and concerned" by the attack on the Reverend Tadeusz Zaleski in front of his house on Saturday. The incident came just six months after three secret police agents killed the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity.

Church sources could not say whether Father Zaleski supported Solidarity. Cardinal Macharski called on authorities to find the assailants and to guarantee that the accident would not be repeated.

Trial Ordered in Hong Kong Case

HONG KONG (Reuters) — A Hong Kong court Tuesday ordered George S.G. Tan, former chairman of the Carrian group, and four other businessmen to stand trial on charges linked to the 1983 collapse of the property company.

Magistrate Brian Sutcliffe ordered Mr. Tan, his deputy, Bentley Ho, and three advisers to stand trial. No date was set but it was not expected before October. Carrian collapsed in October 1983 leaving debts of \$1 billion.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud shareholders by making false and misleading statements and by concealing profits. Judge Sutcliffe rejected a move by prosecutors to revoke bail from Mr. Tan, who remains free on bond and surety of \$2 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$6.7 million).

U.S., Greece Sign New Airways Accord

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece, which last year revoked its postwar airways arrangement with the United States on the ground that it was "colonial," signed a provisional new air agreement with Washington on Tuesday.

A government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said the new accord did away with provisions in the 1946 pact in theory allowed an unlimited number of U.S. companies to compete with Greece's Olympic Airways on the Athens-New York route. He said that Greece revoked the old agreement after four U.S. airlines applied to fly the route alongside Trans World Airlines, the sole American carrier at present.

For the Record

Italian train drivers have called a series of strikes Wednesday and Thursday to support claims for improved pay and working conditions, union officials said Tuesday. (Reuters)

A radical West German socialist, Oskar Lafontaine, took over as premier of the Saarland on Tuesday. His Social Democratic Party won control of the Saarland from the Christian Democrats for the first time in an election two weeks ago. (Reuters)

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met Tuesday for talks in Berlin with Erich Honecker, the East German president and Communist Party leader. (UPI)

A landslide covered a town in the Peruvian Andes, killing at least 60 villagers, the civil defense authorities said Monday. News reports said at least double that number died in the avalanche of mud. (AP)

The second major earthquake in just over a month struck central Chile on Monday night, rocking buildings, causing power cuts and sending thousands of people rushing into the streets. (UPI)

An Indian Air Force jet fighter crashed into a village in northern India on Tuesday, killing at least 14 persons and injuring six, all India radio reported. (UPI)

Japan Unveils Plan to Open Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

former foreign minister. The group was appointed by Mr. Nakasone to offer guidance on how Japan should cope with its changing stance in the world economy.

The report concluded that the United States bore most of the blame for its trade deficit with Japan, a view shared by many in the U.S. government. It cited economic recovery in the United States and the high value of the dollar as the prime factors behind a wave of imports into the United States in 1984. "Japan's trade is not determined by Japan's policy alone,"

Mr. Okita said at a news conference on Tuesday.

William Brock, the U.S. trade representative, expressed a similar view on Monday, saying that probably two-thirds to three-quarters of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was the responsibility of the United States, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"The dollar has gone up by 68 percent against other currencies in the last four to five years and what that means is that we've increased our prices in relative terms overseas by that much," he said. "Conversely, their prices are that much cheaper coming in, and we've been acting like a dry sponge, pulling in imports."

Mr. Okita's report said that Japan should offer to eliminate all tariffs on manufactured goods in concert with other industrialized countries and continue to work toward a new round of multilateral trade talks.

Market access in Japan could also be improved through initiatives in such areas as import regulations, technical standards, certification, government procurement, financial and capital markets and services, it said.

The government should pay more attention to fostering domestic demand, it said, which would result in more imports and less pressure to export. It said this could be done through deregulation of business, upgrading of public facilities, shorter working hours and tax reform.

Mr. Nakasone endorsed the report's objectives and promised action to carry them out. The goal will be to "leave the options as well as the responsibilities to consumers," he said.

Mr. Nakasone also listed other steps or intentions in the package. The government paper said that:

• After financial aid is channeled to Japan's ailing forest products industry, the government intends to consider reduction of tariffs on plywood "with a view to starting implementation approximately from the third year."

• Decisions on other unspecified tariff reductions will be made by the end of June. Many of these are believed to apply to products from Southeast Asia. Any tariff cuts would have to wait until April 1, 1986, to be carried out, as they must be approved by the Diet, or national legislature.

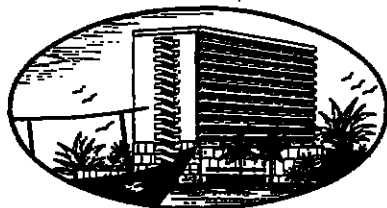
• Japan has agreed to accept foreign test data for certain medical equipment and pharmaceuticals.

• The government will work to encourage the importing of manufactured goods. Measures will include lower-cost financing, requests to businesses to increase purchases abroad, public advertising campaigns and the holding of import fairs.

• The government will work to get a settlement "as early as possible" to foreign lawyers' long-standing fight for rights to practice in Japan.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Victims To Get
Their Day in Court

New York state has enacted a law that gives victims of crimes — or their survivors — an opportunity to present their views in court when the defendant is convicted, and to tell the judge, before sentence is imposed, what they feel the penalty should be.

"Before this, we have always concerned ourselves with presentence information concerning the defendant," said Senator Ralph J. Marino, a Republican and co-sponsor of the measure. "Now we're getting to victims' rights, for a change. The victim, for the first time, really has access to the judge's ear — whether there should be restitution and how much, what the jail sentence should be."

Another co-sponsor, Assemblyman Richard N. Goufrier, a Democrat, said: "In many cases, a judge never sees the crime victim or hears the victim's side of the story."

A Not-So-Bleak
View of Youth

"Death rates for adolescents and young adults have reached an all-time low," according to Lisbeth B. Schorr, a Harvard lecturer in public health, in an article for The Washington Post. The overall death rate for American 15- to 24-year-olds was 106 per 100,000 in 1960, reached 129 in 1969, began falling in the 1970s and had dropped to 96 by 1983.

Car accidents are the chief cause of such deaths; others include homicide, suicide and drugs. Ms. Schorr reports. She credits the decrease to such measures as the 55-mile-per-hour (89-kilometer-per-hour) speed limit, the campaign against drunk driving and seat belts. But she notes that "many youngsters in our inner cities" are largely untouched by the forces for improvement.

Short Takes

For years, the repository of federal records has gone by the short, serviceable name of the National Archives. A new law making the agency independent of the General Services Administration, however, has encountered it with a name twice as long. National Archives and Records Administration, and the inevitable bureaucratic acronym, NARA.



GEORGIAN IS HELD — Amy Carter, the daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, is arrested for protesting at the South African Embassy in Washington.

With three months to go before the highest slopes are closed for the summer, Colorado has had eight ski deaths this season, compared with five for all of last season. Resort officials blame bright, mild weather, which brings out more skiers at faster speeds. Most victims are young and expert, and most of them hit trees.

Alaska leads the United States in per capita spending by the federal government at \$4,642.17, according to the Census Bureau. Iowa taxpayers get the least federal money back, \$2,716.18 per person.

What Dewey Did,
Cuomo Is Undoing

In 1948 Thomas E. Dewey, then governor of New York and the Republican candidate for the presidency, posed for Life magazine sitting at his huge carved desk in the capitol building at Albany. Life's caption said the desk was so high that Mr. Dewey

actually was propped up on a couple of telephone books on the seat of the chair.

This revelation, as much as the remark made famous by Alice Roosevelt Longworth that he looked "like a bridegroom on a wedding cake," was widely believed that "a carefully prepared" summit meeting should be the goal of the two sides but that much remained to be done in working out an agenda.

The stress on the need for the meeting to be well-prepared was in contrast to the seeming readiness of Mr. Reagan to meet Mr. Gorbachev as soon as feasible when he initiated talk of a summit last month. The call for careful preparations was said to reflect the view of George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, who has opposed a get-acquainted session.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Soviet Has New Missile to Replace SS-20, U.S. Says

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has begun flight tests of a successor to the SS-20 nuclear missile, indicating that further deployments of the 18-year-old weapon were doubtful even before the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced a moratorium Sunday on intermediate-range missile systems, according to experts inside and outside the U.S. government.

This information suggests that Mr. Gorbachev's plan to halt further deployment of the medium-range SS-20 until November comes at a time when Moscow may be switching to a more modern missile.

The new Soviet missile has been given the designation SS-X28 by the Pentagon, according to one source.

A brief reference in "Soviet Mil-

itary Power," the U.S. Defense Department's annual review of Soviet weaponry, refers to a modified SS-20 that will "have even greater accuracy and other improvements over the current SS-20."

If the Soviet moratorium referred only to further SS-20 deployments, it was "like him saying the Soviets would stop doing what they were planning to stop doing anyway," Steven Meyer, an expert on Soviet weaponry, said Monday.

Mr. Meyer, a consultant to U.S. government agencies, is an associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He said the rhythm of Soviet missile production over the past 25 years indicated that a modernized intermediate-range missile with greater accuracy and reliability than the SS-20 was long overdue.

According to Reagan administration officials, the Soviet Union has deployed 414 of the three-war-

head, road-mobile missiles at bases across the country. With their 2,500-mile (4,000-kilometer) range, the roughly 270 SS-20s west of the Urals could hit targets in Western Europe and North Africa. The remaining SS-20s in central and eastern Soviet territory could reach China, Southeast Asia, Japan and most of Alaska.

The deployed missiles, which carry more than 1,200 warheads, have been "far more than you could rationalize for military purposes," Mr. Meyer said.

He suggested, and government sources agreed, that the last 50 to 100 SS-20s deployed over the past two years were "for political purposes, to match American deployments" of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles.

The U.S. missiles, which are to be fully deployed by 1988, were designed to balance the introduction of the SS-20s.

The number of U.S. missiles was set at 572, not enough to present a serious first-strike threat to Moscow. The range of the Pershing-2 also was limited to 1,000 miles so the missile could not reach Moscow.

Before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization approved the "two-track decision," which called for both negotiation and deployment, Leonid I. Brezhnev, then the Soviet president, offered to reduce Soviet missiles unilaterally if no U.S. Pershing or cruise missiles were sent to Europe. The NATO allies rejected that approach.

The Reagan administration in 1981 made its "zero option" offer, proposing in the negotiations that the United States would drop its plan to put missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union destroyed all its SS-20s.

Mr. Brezhnev's response at that time was to call for a moratorium

by both sides on deployments of all such weapons while talks were under way. Faced with U.S. rejection of that approach, a year later he offered a unilateral freeze of SS-20s, if U.S. deployments were delayed. It was an offer similar to the one made Sunday by Mr. Gorbachev.

U.S. Says Summit With Soviet Will Require Work

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Monday it was pleased that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had agreed in principle to meet with President Ronald Reagan but that "much serious work" was needed before a meeting is arranged.

Seeking to reduce expectations of an early Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, the State Department spokesman said the United States believed that "a carefully prepared" summit meeting should be the goal of the two sides but that much remained to be done in working out an agenda.

The stress on the need for the meeting to be well-prepared was in contrast to the seeming readiness of Mr. Reagan to meet Mr. Gorbachev as soon as feasible when he initiated talk of a summit last month. The call for careful preparations was said to reflect the view of George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, who has opposed a get-acquainted session.

The White House, clearly irritated with what it regarded as Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to gain influence in Western Europe and cause problems for the United States with his latest arms proposal, also was more reluctant now to have a meeting without a guarantee that it would produce positive results.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

conference produced an angry confrontation over Berlin.

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, repeated the American rejection of Mr. Gorbachev's call for a freeze in deployment of new nuclear weapons and a moratorium on space arms. But he noted that arms control issues were just part of the possible agenda for a high-level meeting.

Noting that in his interview with the newspaper Pravda, Mr. Gorbachev had stressed the importance of finding ways to improve relations, Mr. Kalb said that Mr. Reagan "has attempted to do just that."

A top administration official said that the United States was waiting to hear something new from Mr. Gorbachev to show that the Soviet side was interested in

breaking the stalemate that has existed for years on various issues.

"It doesn't have to be on arms control," the official said, "but that is the most visible forum and one that would have the most resonance."

Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, expressed open irritation at the publicity given Mr. Gorbachev's arms control statements.

A spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry said Tuesday that his government has "noted with satisfaction" reports that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev plan a summit meeting.

But the spokesman said the French government also "recalls that it was precisely the deployment of these new missiles by the Soviet Union between 1977 and 1983 which led the members of NATO's integrated military command to try to correct the disequilibrium thus created."

proposal which was first raised about two years ago that had the effect of trying to freeze in place the Soviet advantage."

■ Reaction in France

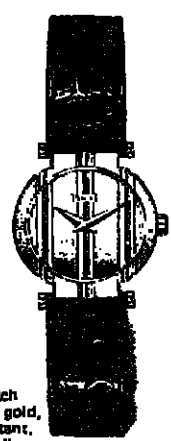
Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from Paris:

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The president had hoped for something new coming from a new leader with an opportunity to take

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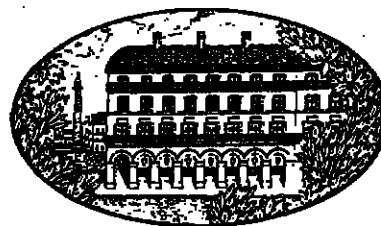


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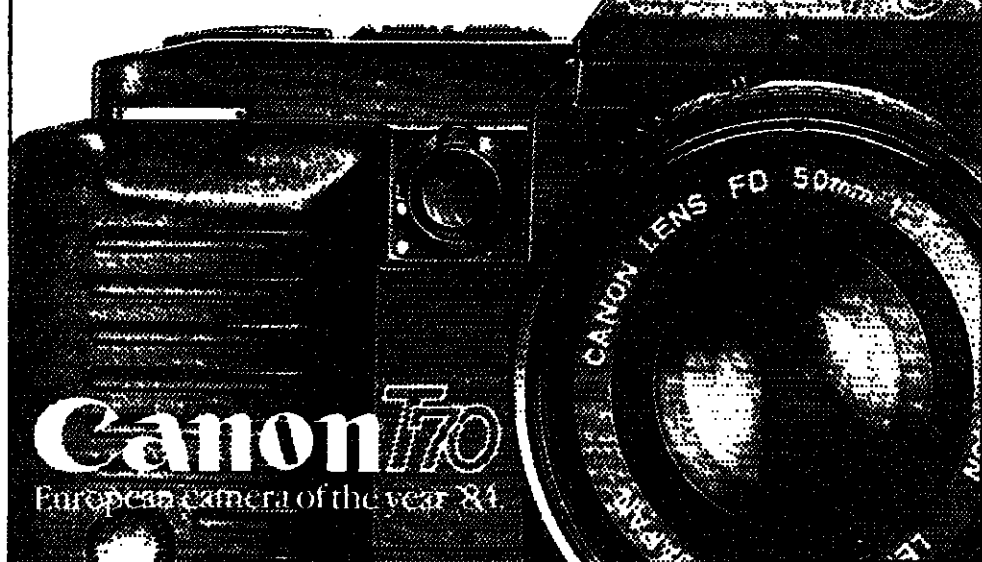


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U.S. Budget Pact: Wide Cuts at Home

Reagan-Republican Plan Would Curb Dozens of Programs

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The broad budget agreement worked out last week by the White House and Senate Republicans contains more than 100 specific proposals for cutting the deficit, from limiting farm price-support payments and college student aid to levying new fees for the use of national parks.

The agreement would kill or phase out 17 domestic programs and revamp, freeze or curtail dozens of others, for an estimated reduction of \$52.2 billion from next year's projected deficit of \$230 billion. It would trim \$295 billion from deficits over the next three years.

The agreement proposes cutting military spending less and that of many popular domestic programs more than the Republican-led Senate Budget Committee agreed to last month. Many of the cuts adopted in the agreement were proposed by President Ronald Reagan in his 1986 budget request.

Senate officials said Monday that an informal count showed that only 30 to 32 of the 53 Senate Republicans were willing to support the plan, which is scheduled to be considered on the Senate floor during the week of April 22.

Among programs and agencies to be eliminated under the agreement are the federal subsidy to

Amtrak, the national passenger rail network, subsidies for mass transit operations, rural loan programs, the Small Business Administration, federal crop insurance, most postal subsidies and direct loans by the Export-Import Bank.

Other items proposed for termination are Urban Development Action Grants, the Job Corps, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Economic Development Administration, revenue sharing with local governments, a type of federal aid for most local school districts and school lunch subsidies for families with incomes of more than about \$19,600 a year.

The Senate Budget Committee had proposed freezing or scaling back many of these programs, but not eliminating them. Another 30 or so programs, including college student aid, Medicare and Medicaid, would be cut or restricted under last Thursday's agreement.

Medicaid provides health services for the poor; Medicare is the medical insurance program for the elderly and disabled.

The plan also would limit National Institutes of Health research grants to 5,500 a year.

In farm programs, the agreement would limit income support payments to individual grain, rice and cotton farmers to \$25,000 a year, half the current amount.

Programs that pay farmers to reduce their plantings would be eliminated. The Farmers Home Administration would continue to service existing direct loans, but would make no new ones. New borrowers would be aided through federal guarantees. In addition, electric rates would increase for some users of rural electric cooperatives.

There also would be a three-year moratorium on funding for development and filling of the strategic petroleum reserve. Funding for some energy conservation programs would be reduced next year and then allowed to grow with inflation after that.

The plan would reduce funding for federal highways and for the air traffic control computer replacement program.

It also would cut the community development block grant program by 10 percent and would impose a two-year moratorium on rental rehabilitation grants. In addition, federal subsidies would be eliminated for flood insurance to homeowners in flood-prone areas.

The plan also would limit National Institutes of Health research grants to 5,500 a year.

In farm programs, the agreement would limit income support payments to individual grain, rice and cotton farmers to \$25,000 a year, half the current amount.

U.S. Ends Listing
Of Haitians as an
AIDS Risk Group

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta has eliminated a separate listing of Haitians from its weekly report of patient groups with a known risk of acquiring acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

Officials on Monday sought to minimize the change, saying it represented an internal decision reflecting new understanding of the way that AIDS is spread and new studies about the Haitian connection with the syndrome.

While other risk groups have been linked with sexual activity and exposure to needles and blood, the Haitian link has always been more difficult to explain.

"The whole list was based on what one does," said Dr. Walter Dowdle, head of the Center for Infectious Diseases. "The one thing that stuck out was the Haitians, who were listed not because of what they did but what they were. That has always bothered us."

U.S. Bans 'Natural' Hormone Dhea,
Notes Lack of Long-Term Testing

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration ordered a halt Tuesday to the sale of dhea, a steroid hormone promoted as a "natural" product that brings weight loss, an enhanced sex life and longer life.

The FDA said it told manufacturers and distributors to stop selling the product because it had not

been tested adequately or federally approved. The agency said it has received few reports of adverse reactions to the drug, but that the risks from long-term use are unknown.

Dhea is manufactured from human urine and sold throughout the United States without prescription in retail stores and in the mail, the agency said.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Some SS-20 Moratorium

In 1977, while the European strategic scene was essentially in repose, the Soviet Union started aiming new, menacing, mobile, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles at Western Europe. Its evident purpose was to test the post-Vietnam possibilities of weakening Europe's Atlantic tie. Through two U.S. administrations, a NATO response was shaped and put into effect: to negotiate and, when failed, deploy countering missiles. The response had its costs and flaws but — the essential point — the Atlantic tie held. Through it all, for eight years, SS-20s were being relentlessly wheeled into place at the rate of one a week. Sooner or later, all knew, Moscow would have to stop, there being no valid military reason and no political reason, beyond intimidation, to go on.

Now Mikhail Gorbachev says Moscow has stopped. As everyone expected, he presented the halt as a good-faith moratorium for which the Soviet Union should be recompensed, by November, with a halt to the U.S. deployments. Otherwise, he said, his government will review the moratorium. In something of a similar case, he held off from public confirmation of a summit with President Reagan.

Some moratorium. It gives the Soviets an advantage in intermediate-range missile warheads on the order of, at this moment, 8 or 10 to 1. Meanwhile they are working up a new mobile missile. Their plain strategy is to make political capital, especially in Europe, out of

the moratorium and out of the familiar, stale calls for a freeze on strategic weapons and for a ban on space weaponry that Mr. Gorbachev also made in his Sunday statement. By this reach for Western opinion, Moscow evidently hopes to improve its bargaining position at the arms control talks under way in Geneva.

In the earlier period the Soviets went for broke and tried to block U.S. deployments altogether while proceeding with their own. They ended up creating a disparity in the numbers that was bound to be extremely difficult to narrow by negotiation. And the earlier talks brought no narrowing, only deadlock.

In the talks going on now in Geneva, the Reagan administration apparently means to concentrate on reducing the longer-range offensive strategic arms and, meanwhile, to try to fold in the intermediate-range missiles, which are militarily less significant but still of major political importance. The Kremlin is still trying to make the U.S. deployments a wedge between the United States and Europe.

The requirement for the Western allies is unchanged: to continue negotiating on the whole range of strategic weapons with Moscow and to keep it clearly in mind why they resolved to respond to the SS-20s in the first place. Those weapons represented an effort to establish an intimidating nuclear presence. They are, in very large numbers, still there.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Who Can Govern Sudan?

Last week President Gaafar Nimeiri risked a visit to Washington despite clear warnings of trouble at home. Food riots and a general strike darkened Khartoum. Mr. Nimeiri finally turned back, but too late. He now sits in Cairo, brooding about his ouster by General Abdur Rahman Swaroudah, his handpicked defense minister. The new regime proclaims its earnest hope for better times, free elections and "dialogue" with the disaffected. Meanwhile, the United States has lost an important, generally sensible friend. And the carpet pulled from under him bore the initials of the International Monetary Fund.

At the fund's insistence, and with \$67 million in blocked American aid as an inducement, Sudan was pressured into raising prices on essential goods. That sparked the riots that undid its president. The point will not be lost on other supplicants in the same queue.

The United States had sound fiscal reasons to press for those reforms. Overborrowed, parched by drought and drained by futile

development plans, Sudan virtually squandered \$200 million a year in U.S. economic and military aid. But in misjudging the sternness of the regime, Washington was actually overestimating Mr. Nimeiri's political skill.

He seized power in a 1969 coup and prospered on a pragmatic course. He ended civil war by uniting the Moslem North and the non-Moslem South. But in recent years, pressed by Islamic radicals within and without, he robbed the South of its autonomy and imposed a brutal Islamic justice.

This disarray now passes to the military, whose senior leaders evidently acted to head off a coup by more radical officers. At risk is the brighter half of Mr. Nimeiri's record: support for the Camp David accords and friendship with Egypt, defiance of Libya's Colonel Moammar Qadhafi and the recent generosity to Ethiopian refugees. Who can now control this country of seven frontiers, two regions and a multitude of hungry people?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Gorbachev's Equivocal Gambit

What substance there is in Mikhail Gorbachev's inaugural essay in East-West relations is useful, but there is not yet enough of it to establish in what way his policy, as opposed to his style, is going to differ from that of his predecessors. Mr. Gorbachev can be read in two ways. Either this is a conciliatory move toward an early summit meeting with Mr. Reagan, for which there is some evidence in the generally positive tone of his other remarks. Or it is what the White House and Mrs. Thatcher suspect it to be: a device to recreate discord in the Western camp. The Kremlin has not been above such stratagems in the past; but the hope here is that Mr. Gorbachev is already better informed about West European opinion than the Soviet rulers who preceded him, and will know that although there can be a lot of interecine Western argument, the basis of the alliance is not in serious doubt. The West's response should take into account the possibility of influencing Mr. Gorbachev early in his tenure by taking him at his word.

— The Guardian (London)

The way Washington rejected the idea is an indication of confusion and concern about the possible psychological effect of Mr. Gorbachev's move. The United States would have done better to be more diplomatic about the announcement and view it as a new element in the Geneva East-West arms talks.

— Hei Laaste Nieuws (Brussels)

EC Membership Has a Price

The euphoria with which Spain and Portugal greeted the agreement on their inclusion in the EC will undoubtedly give way to a degree of disillusionment before long. One of the more serious illusions cherished by many Spaniards and Portuguese is that membership in the club will automatically bring them prosperity. In reality, a demanding process of economic reconstruction and modernization will have to start if these countries are to be able to compete with their new partners. The example of Greece shows that economic imbalances may become even more pronounced for a time, as a relatively rapid elimination of tariffs on industrial products accompanies a period in which the new member's chief exports have to fight for a foothold in the Community.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

The biggest concern of the Community was that admission of the two nations would greatly increase the output of agriculture and the fishing catch within the trading area. But concern was offset by the big consumer market, particularly Spain's 38-million population. This trade-off seems to favor the present members of the EC, since they are far more industrially developed than Spain or Portugal.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo)

Helping 'Contras' Won't Help

The "peace plan" that President Reagan offered to the government of Nicaragua last week is a cynical ploy to win over a few members of Congress who resist his belligerent policy. But aid to the "contras" will not bring peace. It will only prolong the bloodshed. Mr. Reagan and his aides refuse to face reality. They are wedded to an ideological wish-dream in which the Sandinists are forced to reshape their revolution to meet Washington's terms simply because the United States insists on it.

— The Los Angeles Times

No Idea How Japan Ticks

Americans have no idea how Japanese think and feel. Inevitably, the most flagrant American blunders in dealing with the Japanese are committed by people who not only lack knowledge of Japan but see no need to acquire any.

— Robert Christopher, a former foreign editor of Newsweek, quoted by columnist Hobart Rowen in The Washington Post

FROM OUR APRIL 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Berlin Lifts Ban on Meetings

BERLIN — Herr von Jagow, the President of the Police of Berlin, has given permission for open-air meetings to be held [on April 10], but orders also have been given to confine the Berlin garrison to barracks in readiness for all eventualities. The Democratic papers are naturally very jubilant over the change in the attitude of the police authorities, which they assert is the first step toward recognition of the claim for a direct universal and secret suffrage. The reactionary papers express great astonishment at the removal of the prohibition and declare that the Police President will be responsible for anything which may occur as a result. Some ask whether this sudden turn over of the Police President is not consequent upon orders received from higher quarters.

1935: Full Penalties for Soviet Youth

MOSCOW — A decree issued here [on April 9] states that henceforth, children and young people from 12 to 18 who commit a civil crime will be sentenced to the full penalty of the criminal law for adults. Despite the unqualified wording of the text, it was said officially that in no case would a child criminal be sentenced to death. In the case of a crime by a child, which, if committed by an adult would result in the death penalty, the court will find ground for leniency. The decision to place minors charged with crime in the hands of the criminal courts is intended to put a stop to the juvenile crime wave which recently ravaged that for which adults were responsible. Reference to juvenile crime was made when the Moscow police were reinforced months ago.

A Clean New Page for Europe, Open for Text in Milan

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Newspapers tend to be un-easy about good news. Thus, the European press has on the whole been grudging in its praise for the EC summit in Brussels that finally cleared the way for Spain and Portugal to join. One headline summed up the mood by offering only "Two Cheers for Europe."

During much of the March 29-30 meeting the talks seemed close to failure, risking both the collapse of the summit and of the European Community's scheduled enlargement to 12 countries. That brinkmanship, while one of the heads of government haggled with Greece over its price for permitting enlargement to go ahead, has perhaps colored some commentators' views. Yet the truth is that the successful Brussels talks usher in a new era for the EC.

The summit ended a lengthy period of internal bickering over EC budget contributions. It also demonstrated that despite the European nations' economic woes they have the political commitment needed to construct what from the beginning of next year will be the West's largest trading entity, with 320 million people.

The European Community now has a blank sheet of paper before it. The question is what it should write on it. The future shape of the Community is clear, but not its direction.

The member states need bold and imagina-

tive policies to reverse their decline. They need the market unification, monetary stability, investment confidence, technological partnerships and job-creating business climate that the Community has in principle always offered but in practice been unable to deliver.

Instead of the often ingenious compromises that patch various national schemes together enough to stop them from conflicting, the 12 will need supranational projects that can override and eventually destroy national considerations. It is an old European ambition, of course, and one that always risks being dismissed as idealism. But the European nations' economic indicators show that the need for EC strength through unity has increased with each one of the Community's 28 years in existence.

That, though, is where the old-style prescriptions for Europe should end. The message that many policymakers are finding hard to grasp is that European solutions that were correct in 1957 are not always valid for 1985. The guidelines that suited the homogeneous original Community of six cannot be grafted onto the much more heterogeneous Community of 12.

Extremely flexible new programs are needed to allow member states to opt in or out. Chan-

cellor Helmut Kohl, who has gained stature of late as a man of widening vision, has stressed that overhauling the whole concept of Community-level policies is the new priority. Left unsaid but understood is the fact that such flexibilities are essential to stopping West Germany and France from forming a "fast-track Europe" with the Benelux countries and more or less ignoring the rest of the Community.

The membership negotiations with the Iberian candidate countries dragged on for almost eight years — and they are only the beginning of the adjustments that enlargement will demand. The Community will from next Jan. 1 be fundamentally different, and that prospect will dominate the EC leaders' discussion of institutional reforms when they meet next in Milan at the end of June. Until they can agree about these reforms, there is little chance of any EC strategic blueprint for the 1990s.

There will in future be a powerful bloc of poor southern countries whose focus is not high technology so much as the creation of a "peasants' Europe." Portugal's GDP per capita is only 26 percent of the EC average; for Spain and Greece the figures are 53 and 41 percent, respectively. Together with Italy (76 percent),

however, they would constitute a blocking minority in the EC Council of Ministers even were the Community to adopt majority voting to streamline decision-making. What influence they may exert to switch farm subsidies from temperate northern crops to Mediterranean produce remains to be seen.

The outlook for institutional reform is uncertain. All European governments agree that the Council of Ministers can no longer struggle along with the system of unanimous decision-making once there are 12 member states. Only the Benelux countries, though, favor the sort of European integration that is implicit in a rigorously applied majority voting system. The Milan summit is due to grapple with this issue of reforming the Council and perhaps strengthening the European Parliament, but no very satisfactory formula has so far emerged.

When the 10 heads of government assemble in Milan they will, for the first time in a good many years, have no EC squabble to resolve. They will be free at last to act like political strategists rather than like farm or finance ministers. That also means that they will have no alibi for failing to map out a new route for Europe. "Milan," as Helmut Kohl observed on March 30, "will be the moment of truth."

International Herald Tribune

Peace in Southern Lebanon Depends on the Shiites

By Uri Labrani

The writer is coordinator of Lebanese affairs for the Israeli government.

TEL AVIV — Israel is in the final stages of redeploying its army, and soon it will have no troops in Lebanon. This prospect raises a number of questions about our relationship with our Shiite neighbors. We Israelis have made our position clear. The future now depends on the Shiite leadership.

Several Shiite leaders — including Nabih Berri, the well-known spokesman for the community's mainstream political organization, Amal — have let it be known that once the Israelis leave, the Shiites will have no further cause to initiate terror against us. Is Mr. Berri's statement to be taken at face value? Should Israel be encouraged to take the risk of forgoing elaborate security arrangements in the zone north of the border with Lebanon?

This indeed is the time to remind ourselves of the wisdom and morality of the Shiite tradition that the best of friends in the eyes of Allah is he who is the best of friends to his neighbor. This motto should guide the future relationship between Israel and the Shiites in southern Lebanon. Is this, however,

at all feasible? Can Israeli policymakers and strategists base their planning on such an assumption? It is clear that this will depend largely on the outcome of the internal struggle raging in the Shiite community — a ruthless struggle to determine the nature and composition of its leadership and its relations with other political groups in and outside Lebanon.

For our part, we Israelis have already declared our intent: We have proceeded with a unilateral redeployment of our army out of Lebanon, and along our northern border. We are now looking forward, not backward, and we hope to open a new and constructive chapter in our relationship with our northern neighbors.

It is in this spirit and for lack of any other plausible partner across the border — there is after all no national authority capable of assuming effective control over areas to be evacuated — that we have consistently tried to establish a dialogue with the responsible Shiite

leadership. We hope to discuss and eventually work out — as confidentially and discreetly as need be — pragmatic arrangements that would allow the Amal movement to assume direct control over all predominantly Shiite areas in southern Lebanon. To us, this now seems the most likely way to ensure an orderly and safe transfer of authority.

The latest message calling for such a dialogue was transmitted on Jan. 25 in anticipation of the first phase of the Israeli pullback. This message was never acknowledged, nor were any of our similar preceding appeals. This forced Israel to resort to unilateral action — not always, inevitably, in conformity with the immediate interests of the local population — and in the end many Israeli and Lebanese lives were lost as a result.

Quite obviously, any relationship between Israel and its Lebanese neighbors will have to be based on the principle of reciprocity: Only a tranquil northern Israeli border will ensure tranquility in southern Lebanon. Whether this can be achieved depends on the Shiite community.

Will the constituency that believes in peaceful coexistence with Israel be able to contain more fanatic factions — inspired by Tehran — from upsetting the peace? Will the moderates be strong enough to prevent Syrian-orchestrated terrorist groups from disturbing these arrangements with Israel? Will they be in a position to withstand the pressures of Palestinian fighters who hope to return to southern Lebanon and use it again as a springboard for terrorism against Israel?

The answer to these questions will determine whether the impending departure of the last Israeli soldiers in Lebanon will be the portent of a new and more happy era in this war-torn region. If not, this withdrawal could turn out to be merely the end of one act in the Lebanese tragedy — and the beginning of a new and possibly a more awesome period for all concerned.

Let us all hope that the Shiite leadership will rise to the occasion and courageously choose the path that leads to brighter horizons.

The New York Times

Cambodia Was Mostly Negligible

By Sydney Schanberg

NEW YORK — Now let's look at Cambodia. We've made a conscious decision not to send American troops in. There will be no American combat troops advisers in Cambodia. We will aid Cambodia. Cambodia is the Nixon Doctrine in its purest form. In Cambodia what we are doing is helping the Cambodians to help themselves.

President Richard Nixon at a press conference on Nov. 15, 1971. "That's what we paid for. That's why we built the Cambodian army. To fight for us. To help us with our withdrawal from Vietnam. And it worked."

Brigadier General Theodore Matassi, former head of the U.S. military mission in Phnom Penh, at a cocktail party in Singapore in 1973, referring to a military offensive by the U.S.-supported Cambodian army in 1971 in which at least 25 Cambodian battalions were wiped out. The general called the operation "an unmitigated success" because it had destroyed North Vietnamese troops from their main areas in Vietnam.

The difference between the descriptions of policy in Cambodia — Mr. Nixon saying he was "helping the Cambodians help themselves" and the general saying they were paid "to help us" — is the difference between obfuscation and candor. The general was offering a rare moment of official truth about the war in Indochina.

Richard Nixon's new book about that war, "No More Vietnams" (reviewed today on Page 14), offers little candor. He rails and blusters and heaves mightily to preserve his flame. He blames everyone but himself for the messes, failures and tragedies.

Mr. Nixon is far from the only distorter of this piece of history, and a former president certainly has a right to try to make a buck by hustling his product in the marketplace. (The book costs \$14.95.) But the buyer should be aware that Mr. Nixon and the other revisionists are counting on a public that is either uninformed or has a short memory.

Mr. Nixon seems to forget the host of people who were present in Indochina watching his handiwork — not just the press he so disdains but his military officers, his diplomats, his aid officials. Many of these witnesses — his people — will not remember things the way they are in this book. Of Cambodia, for example, Mr. Nixon writes: "Our critics accused us of engaging in indiscriminate terror bombing, which they claimed slaughtered hundreds of civilians. But the record shows that our air strikes were directed against enemy military targets and were highly accurate."

What the record shows is that the bombing was carried out on the basis of very old, very inaccurate maps and that many hundreds and indeed possibly thousands of civilians in the countryside were killed. Anyone who visited the refugee camps in Cambodia and talked to the civilian survivors of the bombing learned quickly about the substantial casualties.

Mr. Nixon talks of efforts to negotiate peace for Cambodia and Laos, but everyone with eyes in Indochina knew that the Paris agreement he and Henry Kissinger produced in January 1973 involved only Vietnam and was meaningless and toothless vis-à-vis the two other countries.

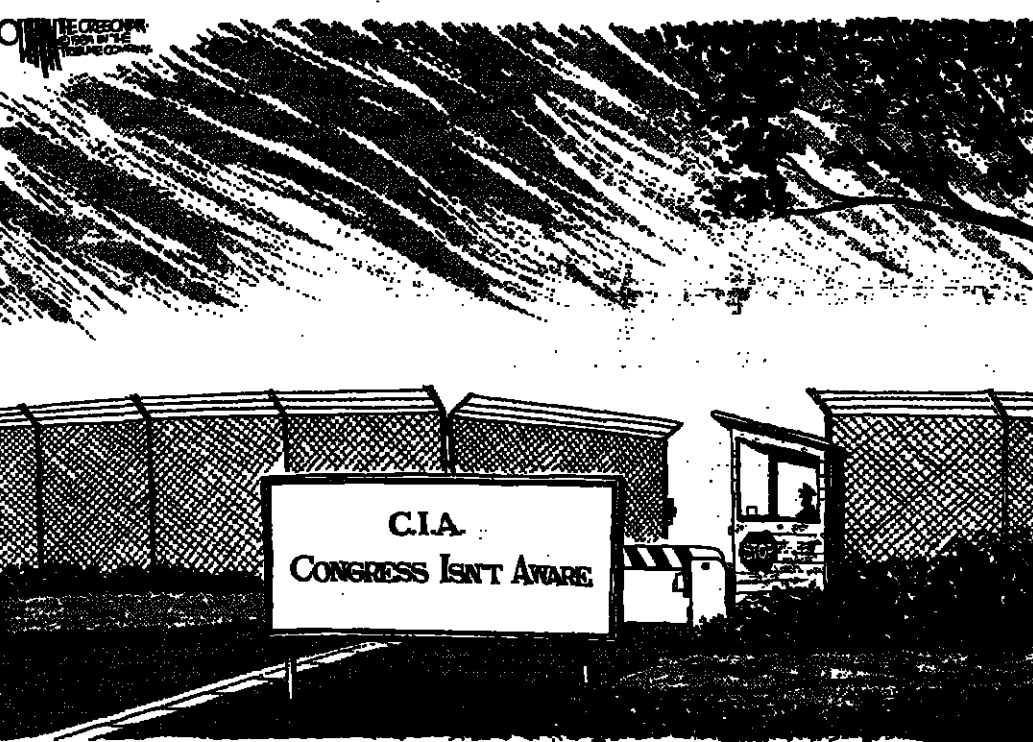
He talks of peace efforts later in 1973, but his own ambassador at Phnom Penh, Emory Swank, at a time when Washington spoke of "delicate negotiations" for Cambodia, called these nothing more than "a major diplomatic contact" that "he would not describe as negotiations."

Mr. Nixon talks still more about peace efforts and forgets to say that a later ambassador, John Gunther Dean, appealed to Henry Kissinger to initiate contacts with the Khmer Rouge and was rebuffed twice.

Mr. Nixon forgets to tell us that in April 1970, when he sent U.S. troops on a two-month incursion into Cambodia, he did not inform the Cambodians that he was intruding on their territory (and making a full-scale war there inevitable). He told the Phnom Penh government after the fact.

From start to finish, nothing in the actual history of U.S. involvement in Cambodia suggests that the fate of the Cambodian people was a major concern. On the contrary, the Nixon book makes clear that Washington's overriding concern was getting out of the quicksand in neighboring Vietnam. That was an understandable goal, but when America got out, the Cambodians sank. An honest book would have acknowledged America's share in that calamity.

The New York Times



Now The Wall Street Journal has discovered as well that the CIA violated the law by engaging directly in combat. Among their activities, CIA soldiers of fortune flew and fired from helicopter gunships, which were protected by U.S. aircraft.

President Reagan has now stated plainly that his objective is the overthrow of the Sandinists through the use of the "contras" and their CIA tutors. But even General Paul Gorman, who has just retired as the U.S. commander in Central America, dismisses that goal as unrealistic.

The CIA is a valuable institution with many achievements to its credit, especially in the realm of intelligence gathering and analysis. To assign it to futile crusades is to destroy its image and morale, which are already shaky.

Tribune and Register Syndicate

Why Anti-Sandinist Forces Deserve Help

WE Nicaraguans see the main issue as internal — a struggle by Nicaraguans for self-determination, democracy and social justice. It is a struggle against our Nicaraguans and foreigners who, like the Polish regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, have imposed a tyranny on their fellow citizens with the help of the Soviet Union.

There are two reasons why we feel justified in asking for help. First, we are in danger of being destroyed by weapons sent into our country by the Soviets. We ask only for enough help so that we can have a reasonably even chance in our fight for freedom. Second, the United States joined in the Organization of American States intervention in our country that led to the removal in 1979 of the Somoza dictatorship. I and the other leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force welcomed that action by the United States and the OAS, for almost all of us worked for Somoza's removal. The very conditions that justified the hemispheric intervention against the Somoza regime exist again.

Above all, we believe that the United States and other democratic nations have no right to confer upon the Sandinist regime the legitimacy that it has not been able to achieve within the country. The people of Nicaragua do not regard the Sandinist regime as a legitimate or acceptable government.

— Adolfo Calero, a leading political opponent of the Somoza regime and now a leader of the Nicaraguan resistance, writing in The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Iranian Nerve Gas

We would like to draw your attention to a grave error. It is stated in your report "Iran Used Poison Gas Against Iran, U.S. Says" (March 27) that American officials last year said Iran had been using nerve gas. Iran has never used chemical weapons of any kind, and this is so clear that there have never been any allegations from any party to the contrary. U.S. officials or anyone else.

M. ABTAHI, Public Relations Department, Iranian Embassy, London.

Lopsided Fault-Finding

How does the International Herald Tribune expect to keep the confidence of its readers when we see morning after morning an endless stream of avid writers finding ever more acid words for the faults, genuine and contrived, of "Western" governments, while having nothing, in the best cases, to say about Communist rule-by-force governments?

For days we were deluged with reports and comment about a small number of deaths in South Africa. These deaths are as deplorable as are the demonstrations that are provoking them. It is said that people have not to advance in their society. Still, in South Africa they are not.

To put it quite bluntly, how impor-

tant are a small number of political activists — God bless them and their spunk — from a comparatively well-off group, when thousands are butchered systematically, women and children included, by dull ideologists and their henchmen? Yet these continue to do their work almost protected.

MICHAEL J. KIRCHHOFF, Barr, France.

Students Killed in Kenya

Regarding the report "Unrest Reflects Kenya's Insecurity" (March 24):

As a visitor to Kenya during the month of February, I was present when, on the fifth day of a peaceful boycott of classes by students at the University of Nairobi, main campus, Kenyan riot police brutally attacked students assembled for an inter-denominational prayer meeting on the university sports ground. I must take exception to your report.

At least 15 students were killed, although the Kenyan press admits to

only one death. At least one hundred students were injured by police beatings and burns caused by the gas that police sprayed into the crowd.

Calling the demonstrators "Marxists" is erroneous. The students' grievances concern pressing issues — economic conditions, misuse of legal institutions, corruption and student welfare in Kenya. The question of Marxist or non-Marxist ideology has no relevance in their current position.

VIRGINIA THOMAS, Heinenoord, Netherlands.

Inscrutable Westerners

First Washington imposed "self-restraint" on Japanese automobile exporters to avoid flooding of the U.S. market. Then import quotas were lifted, having proved detrimental to American consumers. Now one hears quotas advocated to help Japan understand that it should grant reciprocity. If I were Japanese, all this would only confirm my opinion that Westerners are inscrutable.

In any case, Japanese may be tough businessmen but were U.S. interest groups and governmental agencies more cooperative when they decided that Corcoran, the French-British supercilious plank, should for all practical purposes be denied landing or flying rights?

JAIME MANDEL, Paris.

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Syria Names New Cabinet; Key Positions Not Changed

United Press International

BEIRUT — Syria's prime minister named a new cabinet on Monday, keeping the same people in defense, foreign affairs and interior, but removing others after President Hafez al-Assad criticized inefficiency, Syrian television reported.

State-run television said that Mr. Assad issued two decrees, accepting the resignation of the outgoing cabinet of Abdul Raouf al-Kasm and ordering him to form a new cabinet and retain his post.

Mr. Assad, who began his third 7-year term in office last month, told the parliament that some unnamed ministers were incompetent, inefficient and lacked conscientiousness in running government departments.

The new Syrian cabinet as announced by state-run television included: Abdul Raouf al-Kasm, prime minister; Mustafa Tlas, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Salim Yassin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, who replaced Abdel Kader Kaddura; Farouk al-Sharaa, foreign minister.

Other appointees included Ahmed Ghabbashi, minister of interior, who replaced Major General Nasir ad-Din Nasir; Yassin Rajouh, minister of information; Mahoud Al Anadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, replacing Salim Yassin, who was made deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Khatun Syoufi, minister of finance, who replaced Dr. Hamdi as-Sagga, who was appointed deputy prime minister for public services.

Air Travel Called Risky in Spain

Agence France-Press

MADRID — A group of air traffic controllers warned Tuesday that air travel in central Spain was "unsafe" because of defective radar and stressful working conditions.

Easter holiday traffic increased the hazards last week, particularly at Madrid's Barajas Airport, where radar relays "false information," said a statement from an organization representing 141 controllers in the central region.

An Iberia Air Lines Boeing 727 crashed Feb. 19 en route from Madrid to the northeastern city of Bilbao, killing all 148 people aboard. It was the third major plane crash in Spain in less than 15 months.



Judge Cheng Chun-chia reading sentences Tuesday for two convicted gang members.

Taiwan Convicts 2 in Writer's Killing in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Two Taiwanese gang members were convicted Tuesday of murdering Henry Liu, a Chinese-American journalist who had frequently criticized the Taiwanese government. The two were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Both defendants, Chen Chi-li, 41, leader of United Bamboo, Taiwan's largest underworld gang, and Wu Tun, 35, a gang member, had been subject to the death penalty. A third suspect, Tung Kuei-sen, 33, is still at large. The murder was carried out last Oct. 15 in California.

The presiding judge, Cheng Chun-chia, said he spared Mr. Chen's life because he had confessed his crime to investigators. Mr. Wu, the judge said, received a life sentence rather than the death

penalty because he had killed Mr. Liu, who frequently wrote articles critical of the Taiwanese government, at Mr. Chen's behest.

On Friday, a military court is scheduled to take up the case of Vice Admiral Wang Hsi-ling, former chief of military intelligence, and of two subordinates, who have been implicated in the killing. Mr. Chen has said that he arranged Mr. Liu's murder on Mr. Wang's orders.

Mr. Liu, a frequent critic of the Taiwanese government, was shot to death in the garage of his home in Daly City, a San Francisco suburb. Mr. Chen and Mr. Wu were tried in Taipei because Taiwan has no extradition treaty with the United States.

Sudan Coup Leader: Devout, Cautious

New York Times Service

CAIRO — When General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab was promoted to be Sudan's minister of defense and chief of army staff three weeks ago, he was viewed by many Sudanese and foreign diplomats as a loyalist who would stand by the teetering presidency of Major General Gaafar Nimeiri.

Today, General Nimeiri is a former president and is General Swareddahab who has been proclaimed Sudan's new leader. He took power in a coup Saturday.

But speculation continues over whether the general is a surprising new strong man or just a bland front for other army officers. The enigma arises in part from the picture drawn here by diplomats and friends of the 51-year-old general of an uncorrupt, apolitical and religious man who rose in the military not by dint of brilliance but by plodding caution.

"He was a man who provoked no fears and no misgivings," an Arab official said.

But foreign diplomats noted that the general also was known for a

sense of duty and nationalism, characteristics that may have led him to overthrow General Nimeiri at a time when Sudan, geographically Africa's largest country, has been crumbling politically in strikes, drought, corruption and armed rebellion.

General Swareddahab was born in 1934 in Omdurman, across the Nile River from Khartoum, to a middle-class urban family. His name means "golden bracelet," indicating that his forebears were probably gold merchants or were known for wearing gold bracelets.

The general, according to his friends, is a deeply religious man with mystical leanings, a trait he holds in common with the many Sufi Muslims in Sudan.

Western diplomats said he has a wife and two children. According to a friend who dined often with General Swareddahab, the new leader's sense of Muslim tradition is such that the friend never met the wife either at home or at official functions.

The friend said he had never seen General Swareddahab drink alcohol, and everyone interviewed said he was known for scrupulous honesty. "He lived modestly and simply," a diplomat said.

However, friends and foreign diplomats said, the general did not favor imposing strict Muslim principles on Sudan's 22 million people, about one-fifth of whom are either Christian or animist.

The new Sudanese leader is a member of his country's Khatemiat sect, which combines Sufi mysticism with reformist pragmatism.

European diplomats said that General Swareddahab was not particularly known for championing the sect's political views. But he has stressed the need for national reconciliation in the past and on Monday met with the leaders of striking professional and labor groups.

On Saturday, he promised a return to democracy within six months and offered to talk with the leaders of a secessionist rebellion in the south.

The offers are part of what many Western and Arab diplomats said may likely be a collegial style of rule inside the military.

Iraqis, Iranians Endure 'War of the Cities'

Baghdad and Tehran Regularly Bombed in a Conflict With No End in Sight

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Last week, in the 55th month of the war between Iran and Iraq, Iraqi planes pounded the Iranian capital of Tehran daily. Baghdad was rocked by its eighth powerful explosion since mid-March.

The "war of the cities," as these attacks on each other's capitals and border towns have come to be called, is just one particularly nasty aspect of a conflict that seems to have no end. People who live here call the war "confounding" and ask what each side hopes to gain by attacking the other's civilians. The contradictory information they receive does not help.

Iran and Iraq disagree, for example, over who first violated the moratorium on attacks on cities brokered by the United Nations last June. Most diplomats here trace the resumption of such attacks to March 4, when Iraq bombed the Iranian city of Ahwaz. Iraq said it had aimed at a factory, which it called a military target. Iran retaliated with renewed shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra.

After Iran launched its land offensive in the Hawziah marshes on March 12, attacks on cities increased. The explosions in this drab, sprawling capital began on March 14, while the Iranian offensive, which ultimately failed, was under way. The first blast severely damaged the top four floors of Iraq's 13-story state bank. Officials described the blast, and the next one two days later, as the work of Iranian "saboteurs."

But there were no such announcements about subsequent blasts. Their cause is in dispute. Iraqi officials have said that Iran has launched an unspecified number of missiles against Baghdad.

But the explosion on Friday, in which a section of a major elevated highway here collapsed, had all the earmarks of a planted bomb, people familiar with explosives said.

Foreign correspondents who visited the site said the explosion did not seem to have been caused by a missile. No sign of a crater or hole could be seen and there was virtually no collateral damage near the road.

U.S. Embassy officials said they believed that the Baghdad explosions had been caused by missiles. But other embassies have theorized that the blasts were from prepositioned explosives.

Iraq prefers to blame the blasts on missiles rather than planted bombs, diplomatic sources said. Missiles represent an external threat, whereas bombs indicate an internal threat to President Saddam Hussein's government. The effects of the attacks are difficult to

estimate because of heavy security. Iraq has not acknowledged the attacks of late, nor given casualty figures. But diplomats here have expressed surprise at the "puny" size of the explosions. Deaths in Baghdad are estimated in the tens; Iraq's air strikes against Tehran are believed to have caused deaths in the hundreds.

The periodic explosions do not seem to have had traumatic effects. A diplomatic observer reported "increased concern" but "no sense of panic among Iraqis." One sign of tension reported by residents was the removal of valuable objects from the national museum. But nightclubs and restaurants appear

busy and the city's race track and sporting events draw huge crowds. Major General Thabit Sulatan, commander of the Iraqi Army's 4th Corps, said that the war of the cities was designed to extend the war to Iranian civilians so that they would demand peace. If they did not agree to do so, they would face total war, General Sulatan said.

But up to now, Iraq has refrained from total war on any front.

"There is hardly a front on which both sides have not pulled punches," a defense specialist said.

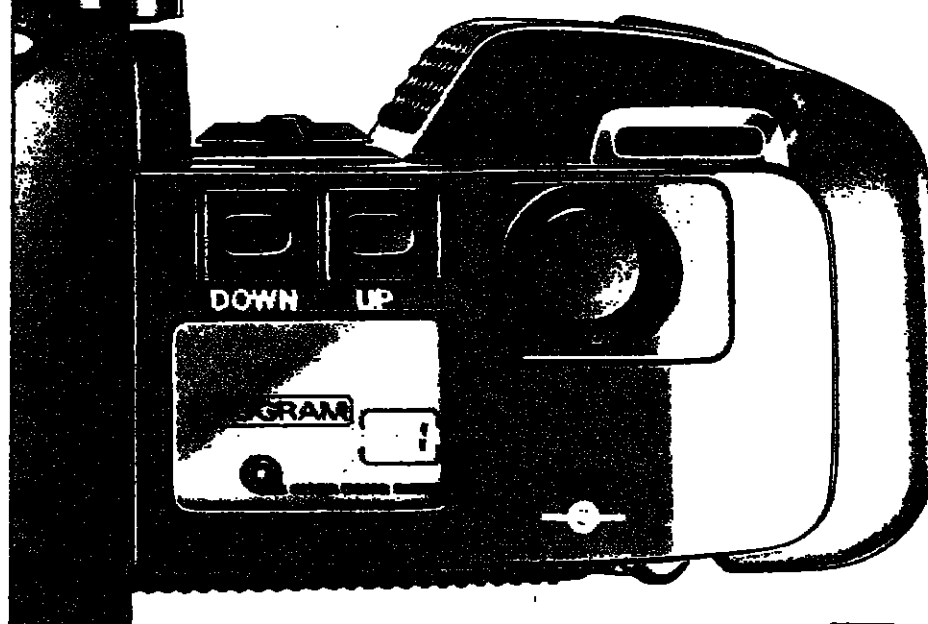
Diplomats in Baghdad said that Mr. Hussein might hesitate because Iraqi forces have not excelled when

fighting off their own soil. They tried it four years ago when they seized Iranian territory, only to withdraw under Iranian pressure. Iraq also was described by diplomats as having come very close to failure against the recent Iranian offensive in the south.

Despite the tough military talk, the war of the cities seems far more a product of Iraqi frustration at the failure to score victories elsewhere. Its air force is hampered by a heavy overlay of civilian political control and by instructions not to lose planes. This has led pilots to shoot at maximum, rather than optimum, distances, according to military analysts.

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DIO POLANS

INSIGHTS

Confounding City Slickers, Iowan Gains a Following By Standing Up to Reagan

By James R. Dickenson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There are a number of political truisms in Washington and even a fool knows this one: Don't cross President Reagan, who is riding high on his landslide re-election. It's really risky.

So, who is this fool who keeps crossing Ronald Reagan, insisting on an across-the-board freeze on the federal budget that includes the Defense Department along with everything else, earning him threats of presidential retribution when he runs for re-election next year?

He is Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Republican of Iowa, and on first sight he looks like the sort of Central Casting character who comes in from the sticks and gets ripped off in the big city. He has big farmer's hands, cracked and stained from decades of manual labor, and talks like a hick. He says "gosh" and "golly" a lot.

He's been known to mangle the queen's English and often sits in committee hearings blinking and looking as if he just fell off a turnip wagon. He's the first person to whom a con man would try to sell the Washington Monument.

But Mr. Grassley is the sort of rube who winds up taking city slickers to the cleaners instead of the other way around. His act plays so well in Iowa that he has become the state's dominant political figure and he is well on his way to becoming a folk hero.

Many Republicans are fearful that their party is going to take a beating in the Midwest next year because of the desperate state of the farm economy. But Mr. Grassley is considered such a shoo-in for re-election — his job-approval rating is at about 70 percent — that Democrats are having trouble finding a candidate to oppose him.

"You couldn't beat him with a club next year," said James S. Flansburg, editor of The Des Moines Register's editorial page. "He follows his own agenda, picks his spots, learns about an issue like defense spending and makes his mark on it."

Mr. Grassley was the first to propose the across-the-board budget freeze, and his mark on defense spending is considerable, according to Representative Thomas J. Tauke, an Iowa Republican.

"He has shifted the focus of the debate on the budget and has turned the momentum on defense spending," Mr. Tauke said. "Having a conservative champion a freeze on defense spending has made it politically acceptable for other conservatives to oppose growth in defense spending."

Mr. Grassley's latest run-in with the Reagan forces was a few days before the Senate vote on the MX missile, when an assistant of Edward J. Rollins, the White House political director, indicated that the president would campaign and raise money next year for friends who supported him on issues like the MX and other defense spending.

Mr. Grassley was holding out until the air force gave him the missile data that he had requested.

Mr. Grassley responded immediately. He described a Rollins campaign swing through Iowa last fall at a time when Mr. Rollins was exasperated with Mr. Grassley for trying to have the attorney general at the time, William French Smith, cited for contempt of Congress for not helping more in investigating fraudulent military contracting practices.

Mr. Grassley said Mr. Rollins attacked his positions, using profanity, when talking with one of the senator's supporters.

Mr. Rollins denies it.

Mr. Grassley said: "I like the president, but my job is to work with him, not for him and there's a difference. I didn't pick a fight. I'm just reacting."

Mr. Grassley's combative response to people who try to pressure him is to tell them to stick it in their ear. It is just one of many things his constituents like about him.

DESPITE the apparent differences in their styles, Mr. Grassley and Mr. Reagan have a lot in common. Both have acute political instincts and both inspire such confidence in their integrity and decency that most of their actions are viewed as being rooted in honest conviction, even by people who disagree with them.

One non-stylistic difference between him and Mr. Reagan is that he is popular in Iowa and Mr. Reagan is not. Mr. Reagan's most recent disapproval rating was 49 percent. His approval rating was 42 percent.

Projections by Iowa State University farm specialists are that 15 percent of Iowa's farmers will go bankrupt in the next three years.

Opposing the president on increasing military spending also is popular in Iowa, which ranks 38th in the amount of money its industries get from military contracts. The Des Moines Register responded to the White House threat on the MX vote with a front-page cartoon showing the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, saying, "And you can forget about the president campaigning for you in '86!" with Mr. Grassley responding, "Could I have that in writing?"

The root of Mr. Grassley's political strength is that Iowans view him as one of them, which he is. He is an old-fashioned Midwest fiscal conservative and a teetotaling Baptist.

His wife and family live on a farm in New Hartford so his youngest son can play high school basketball there, and Mr. Grassley goes home every weekend. He gets angry if he hears that someone from Iowa has been in his Washington office and he did not get to meet them.

"One thing I have going for me is that I haven't waited until the fifth or sixth year" of his Senate term "to campaign or to establish my independence," Mr. Grassley said. "I try to get into every one of the 99 counties to speak and meet with people at least once a year."

For 16 years, while going to the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls and serving in the



Senator Charles E. Grassley

state legislature, he was a sheet metalworker in Waterloo and a member of the machinists union.

He was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1958 and to the U.S. House in 1974, succeeding H. R. Gross. He modeled himself after Mr. Gross, a dogged fiscal conservative, and after coming to Washington continued Mr. Gross's practice of submitting a bill requiring that the federal budget be balanced.

WHEN Mr. Grassley defeated Senator John C. Culver in 1980, winning the highest number of votes in a Senate race, the jokes were that the state's senators were "Twiddle-dumb and Twiddle-dumber."

But Mr. Grassley has long since put that to rest.

"One of his greatest assets is that he is consistently underestimated by his opponents," Mr. Tauke said.

Mr. Grassley has a master's degree from the University of Northern Iowa and he is only lacking a dissertation to complete a doctorate in political science at the University of Iowa.

Even his opponents admire his political instincts.

"He's very shrewd, with good gut-level instincts," said Lyn Cutler, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and an unsuccessful candidate for Mr. Grassley's House seat in 1980 and 1982. "You don't beat someone as good and smart and terrific as John Culver without using all your weapons, and he hammered to death the idea that John was not an Iowan and didn't care about the folks there. He hit a nerve because there might have been a grain of truth to it."

Golden Anniversary of the DC-3 Plane's History Combines Legendary With Extraordinary

By Paul Dean
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — There is a new, quieter breed of professional pilot. He flies in smooth obedience of every book and all the numbers. He went to college for two years, dates one woman at a time, doesn't smoke, plays racquetball and, at journey's end, has a light beer before dinner: a cheeseburger.

"Sometimes I think I'm too careful," concedes one. "But then I want to be around a long time."

Dwindling now, retiring by daily dozens, is the older, lustier guard. Some still wear leather jackets and fly with hangovers that would drop a horse.

Others bounce between continents where strange loads call for pilots with high experience, no questions and horseshoes in their hip pockets. It is a life of navigator jokes, multiple divorces and a bowl of Camel cigarettes for breakfast.

"We used to break our necks to take off and get the job done, even if it did mean bending the rules," remembered a veteran of 20,000 hours of airline flying. "The kids today are different cats who ask: 'Are we legal to go yet?'"

Generations apart. Except that a certain plane still is flown by both the new breed and the gray eagles: That tubfoot of an airplane, called the Douglas DC-3, this year celebrates a half-century of flight.

The DC-3 is the only plane to have outlived its first pilots and outlived their sons, and doubtless will outlast the grandsons now just learning to fly it.

The twin-engine transport is being celebrated not as a relic of transportation past but as a 50-year-old workhorse that just won't stop carrying passengers, hauling freight or piling up accomplishments.

"You can't kill it with an ax," said Patricia Madera, a Texas air freight operator. "Safer than a crutch," said Dave Elliott, a retired air force colonel from Manhattan Beach, California.

"I've flown it on one engine, no engines and out of situations where in any other airplane I'd have been a headline," said Bob Stevens, a Fallbrook, California, aviation cartoonist and former military pilot.

"I've probably had more fun with this airplane than with my wife," said another flyer, grinning. He requested anonymity to avoid a divorce. Then he became serious. "Now, if they'd built a DC-3 that could kiss back..."

The wonderful stories began on Dec. 17, 1935, at Santa Monica, California, when nobody showed up to witness the first takeoff of the DC-3.

SUBSEQUENT yarns are a constant brag about the plane's indestructibility. It has hit Arizona mountains and flown home with 12 feet (3.65 meters) missing from one wing. It has crashed-landed on the Pacific Ocean only to countermand its pilot by bouncing 30 feet into the air. It has flown out of a jungle strip wearing a replacement wing from a different plane. And it has stayed aloft following a collision with a Japanese fighter.

Indestructible? Shortly after World War II, the fuselage of a wrecked DC-3 was converted into a diner in Australia. It was recognized several years later, purchased and returned to the air as a replacement fuselage for another DC-3.

Omnipresent? The plane has carried at least eight numerical designations, including R4D for the U.S. Navy and L2 for the Soviet Air Force. It has had at least 10 nicknames, including Gooney Bird, Dakota, Dizzy Three, Skytrain and The Beast, the last an odd title obtained from the French Navy.

Durable? In the book "Dakota," a recent entry in the huge library of DC-3 volumes, with four more in preparation for the golden anniversary, the author, Jacques Berge, tells of a DC-3 that left the Douglas factory in 1942. Logbooks of the plane, which still is in service with the French Navy, show that it has used up 700 tires, 35,000 spark plugs and 160 engines.

"It's not a fast airplane," he said in critique. "It is long and laterally unstable and you find that out the hard way." But, he added, "Shoot, it was the best thing flying when people didn't know what longitudinal stability meant. And it's around today mainly because there's still not another airplane with that payload that can get in and out of short fields at slow speed."

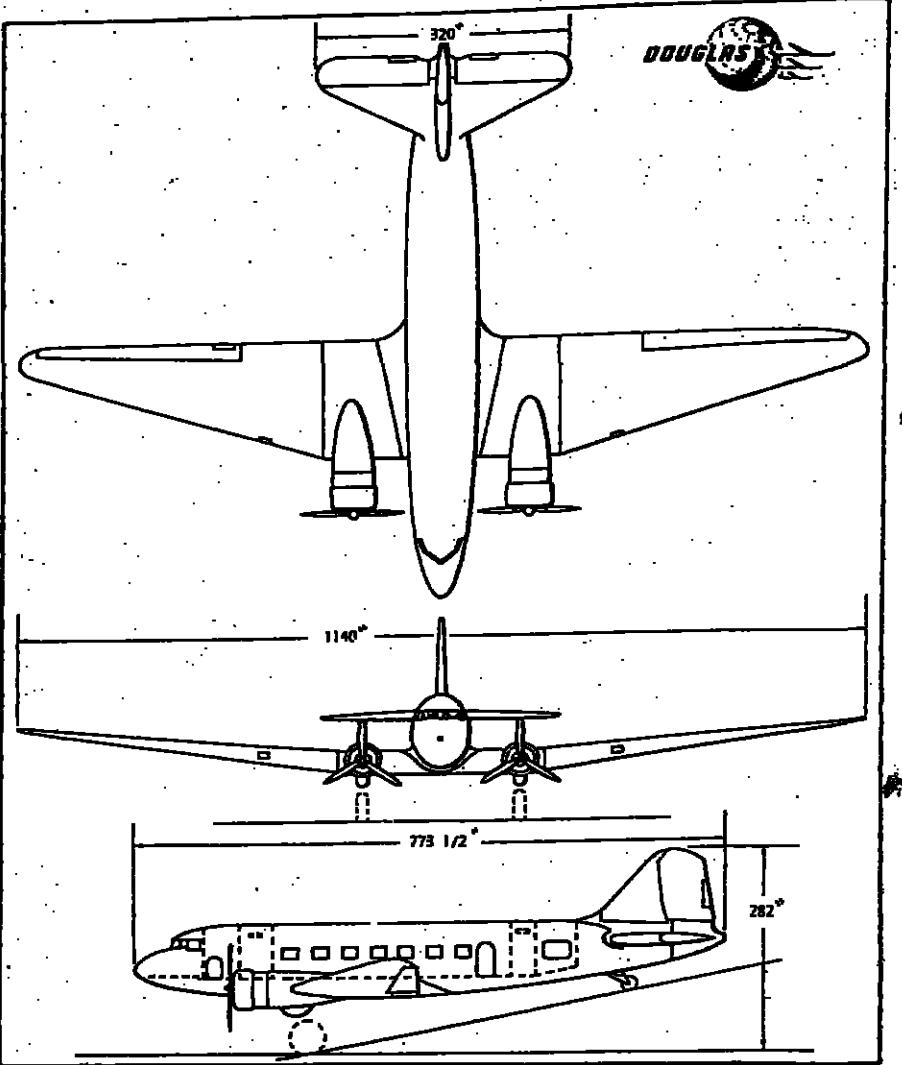
Within a business as romantic and as dashing as flying, exaggerations are common, superlatives shaky and the truth has a habit of diminishing with altitude.

But for this year's anniversary of the maiden flight of the DC-3 from Clover Field, now enlarged as Santa Monica Municipal Airport, the problem will be balancing all that is absolutely legendary with everything that is truly extraordinary about the plane.

Passengers: The December issue of Flight International, a British periodical, notes that of the 10,926 DC-3s built in the United States — an estimated 3,200 were built under license by Japan and the Soviet Union — about 375 of a surviving 1,500 or so remain in regular service with 150 airlines from Florida to Ethiopia. Provincetown-Boston Airlines, the largest U.S. commuter airline, operates a dozen DC-3s on short runs.

Freight: Some days ago, a package was received at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California from the Johnson Space Center at Houston. The package, containing white mice and guinea pigs from Charles River Breeding Laboratories of Wilmington, Massachusetts, was flown in on a 1942 DC-3 owned by Atonic Air of El Paso, Texas. There also are a Salsar of Seattle and Florida Airmotive's Air Moloiki and a dozen other U.S. lines making a living from the durable, reliable, piston-engine DC-3 and its unrivaled purpose: short runs to small towns when delivery time is not that important and an hour in the air costs hundreds, not thousands of dollars.

Wars: General Dwight D. Eisenhower once described his four most important weapons of World War II. The Jeep, the bazooka and the A-bomb were the other three. The DC-3 flew supplies over The Hump in Burma and dropped paratroopers for D-Day in Europe and supplies to U.S. troops in the Battle of the Bulge. It was with all nations in Korea, with the French in Indochina and with the Americans in South Vietnam. The Berlin Airlift, Algeria, Suez. Twenty years ago in Vietnam, two dozen DC-3s, flown by the U.S. Air Force as the C-47, were fitted with trios of Gatling guns. The airplane became "Puff the Magic Dragon." "Puff" remains at war, in El Salvador.



"It was so routine," he said, adding that "we'd been flying the 1s a lot and then the DC-2 and so the 3 was just another airplane in the line."

Carl Cover, the Douglas test pilot on that first flight, died in a plane crash in the 1940s. Fred Herman, a Douglas engineer and third person aboard the airplane, also is dead. But Art Raymond survives. He is 86 and lives in Brentwood, California. In 1935 he was vice president of engineering at Douglas Aircraft. Then there are Ivana Shogran, a power plant engineer living in Laguna Hills, California; Bailey Oswald, who worked in aerodynamics and lives in West Los Angeles; and Mal Oleson of Pacific Palisades, California, a project engineer for the 1936-46 production line of the plane. They are the men of the original team whose longevity, to date, has been a pretty close match for their plane.

And to these aviators, occurred the common question: What touch of genius or miracle was performed in building this plane?

"Nothing, really," Mr. Raymond said. "As a matter of fact, the DC-3 was two-thirds done before we started because we were so far ahead" in design and development "with work done on the DC-1 and the DC-2."

The DC-1, which was short for Douglas Commercial No. 1, was built in 1933. The DC-2 flew a year later. Both were built to answer airline demands for larger, faster, warmer alternatives to air travel in biplanes, and to the clanking TriMotors of Ford and Fokker.

Mal Oleson flew new DC-3s in 1936. Last year, he commanded an old DC-3 on a charter flight to Mexico. In between he has logged 5,000 hours with the airplane, flown later generations of DC jets and celebrated his 75th birthday.

"It's not a fast airplane," he said in critique. "It is long and laterally unstable and you find that out the hard way." But, he added, "Shoot, it was the best thing flying when people didn't know what longitudinal stability meant. And it's around today mainly because there's still not another airplane with that payload that can get in and out of short fields at slow speed."

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UAL (PAK) — 85

A Political Post for an Apolitical Man

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even before Christos Sartzetakis was elected president of Greece on March 29, some movie theaters in Athens had adorned their facades with posters reminding people that he was a real-life hero of the movie "Z."

Mr. Sartzetakis, 56, a Supreme Court justice with an apolitical background, established a reputation for courage as a young prosecutor by cutting through an official cover-up to prove that the death of a leftist legislator at a disarmament rally in 1963 had been a murder. "Z," the award-winning 1970 film by the Greek director Costa-Gavras, was closely based on the episode.

Movie houses began showing the film again after Mr. Sartzetakis was nominated for president last month by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu. As the voting in Parliament proceeded through three rounds before Mr. Sartzetakis finally won with 180 votes, the minimum required, the posters outside the theaters showing "Z" proclaimed, "This Is Your President."

His victory, however, has been marred by a constitutional crisis caused by the refusal of the opposition conservative New Democracy Party to recognize his election. In addition, Mr. Papandreu, who is seeking to hold parliamentary elections in June, has introduced a constitutional amendment to reduce the powers of the president.

Mr. Sartzetakis was described by a source close to him as "an outstanding legal expert with a great deal of moral courage." Mr. Papandreu hailed him as the embodiment of the "symbols of democracy, justice and freedom."

The president, who has been reluctant to release detailed current biographical information, was born in Salonika, in northern Greece, in 1929. His family is said to have lived in difficult economic and political circumstances after his father was dismissed from his job as a police officer in 1935 for supporting an anti-monarchist rebellion.

Mr. Sartzetakis studied law at Salonika University and did advanced study in Paris. He joined the Greek judiciary in 1955 and was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1982. He is married to Efie Argyriou, an archaeologist and historian, and they have one daughter.

He first attracted public attention when he headed a team investigating the death of Grigoris Lambrakis, a popular legislator from a Communist-front party, who was fatally injured



Christos Sartzetakis

when hit by a van at a rally in Salonika on May 22, 1963.

Senior police officials were found to be implicated. Mr. Sartzetakis's brother Yannis, a mathematics professor, said recently that the two of them received many death threats during the Lambrakis investigation. "Many times he would hide vital documents of the case under his bed," he said.

THE Lambrakis case occurred while Constantine Caramanlis, whom Mr. Sartzetakis replaced as president, was prime minister. There were some allegations of "moral responsibility" by the prime minister in the Lambrakis killing, but he was not implicated. Nevertheless, the case was considered to be one of the factors in the prime minister's resignation the same year.

Mr. Sartzetakis also was involved in Mr. Caramanlis's leaving the presidency last month. Mr. Caramanlis resigned after Mr. Papandreu shifted the support of his majority Socialist Party in the presidential elections from the veteran conservative leader to Mr. Sartzetakis.

In 1967, while Mr. Sartzetakis was pursuing postgraduate studies in Paris, a group of colonels staged a coup to take over the Greek government. Less than a month later, he was called home by the new rulers to resume his duties as an assistant judge.

But the next year, he was dismissed from the bench for purported partiality. He refused to accept his dismissal quietly, contesting it with public statements and petitions.

On Dec. 24, 1970, while he was still contesting his dismissal from the judiciary, police officers burst into his house in Salonika and arrested him. He was placed in solitary confinement although no charges were filed.

Six months later, he was among a score of prominent Greeks accused of conspiring against the military regime. In November 1971, however, he was freed.

It was not until 1973 that Mr. Sartzetakis saw "Z," the film inspired by his skills as a prosecutor.

"I can only tell you that the film covers only a small part of reality," he told an interviewer. "It barely touches the surface. The real case was a thousand times worse."

A bespectacled man with a receding hairline, Mr. Sartzetakis has a severe demeanor, broken only by his colorful ties and an occasional smile. Always claiming to have no political alignments, he said he had accepted the presidential nomination because the post is not linked to a particular party.

"It is unexpected for one who never had anything to do with active politics," he said when he was nominated, "though I am proud to say I have a full political conscience. But I am always above parties."

"I accept as long as I can offer my services for the good of the country, for freedom, justice and democracy — in a word, for all elements that compose humanity."

Mr. Sartzetakis might well have shared the amusement of some other Greeks at one scene in the recent screenings of "Z."

The audience at one theater reacted with laughter when a senior judiciary official tried to press the prosecutor, played by Jean-Louis Trintignant, into dropping the investigation. The official told him, "You are at the beginning of a career which could either be cut off suddenly, or could take you to the greatest heights."

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Foreign-Affairs Graduates
Little Valued by Business

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Many U.S. multinationals still have a provincial world view — according to a recent survey, they would rather hire a good product manager fresh out of business school who has never set foot outside the United States than a well-traveled international-affairs graduate who doesn't know the first thing about product management or marketing.

According to the survey, by the New York-based Institute of International Education, U.S. corporations value business skills over international expertise.

Most executives surveyed said they prefer to hire graduates with a master's degree in business administration over graduates with degrees in international affairs and economics.

According to the placement office at the School of Advanced International Affairs of Johns Hopkins University in Washington, half of the graduating class is hired by the private sector. Of this group, half are commercial banks and the rest are mostly trade associations and consulting firms.

Managers expressed an overwhelming preference for business graduates.

"Major multinational companies are not recruiting with us because we don't offer marketing, management and accounting courses," said Mary Goldman, head of the school's placement office.

Yet, this bias in favor of pure business specialties comes as U.S. companies have become far more international in the past few years. According to the Conference Board, a business-sponsored research organization, more than 200 of the 500 largest U.S. companies generate at least 20 percent of their revenue from abroad and over 60 generate 40 percent from abroad. From 1950 to 1980, the board said, the number of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies doubled; from 1961 to 1975, they doubled again, to a total of 10,849.

Schools for international affairs, such as SAIS, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, the School of International Affairs at Columbia University and the John F. Kennedy School at Harvard University, originally trained their graduates for public service. But in the past 10 years, some of the schools, in an effort to make their graduates more attractive to the private sector, have stepped up their economic and financial courses.

THE main takers, according to the schools, have been the big U.S. commercial banks. These banks, such as Citibank, Chase Manhattan and Chemical, are the only multinationals that regularly recruit graduates from schools of international affairs, the schools say. The banks, which run intensive management-training programs of their own, believe it is easier to train someone in basic credit analysis than in international economics and finance.

But there is no easy way to make it on Wall Street without heavy business training. Some international-affairs graduates who moved into the investment business from commercial banking did so after obtaining a master's degree in business.

"With this type of degree on Wall Street, you have to have something else," said Syms Farr, a graduate of the Fletcher School who successfully made the transition from Chemical Bank to the New York investment firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence. "One place you can start is in a commercial bank." At C.J. Lawrence, Mr. Farr is now in charge of developing institutional relationships with European investors.

According to spokesmen for the schools of international affairs, many large insurance companies, such as American International Group and Chubb Corp., and such accounting firms as Arthur Andersen & Co., have also started recruiting their graduates. Still, most U.S. multinationals look for skills found either in

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

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Interest Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

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Paris	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52
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New York	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52

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Frankfurt	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52
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New York	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52

U.S. Firms
Plan 7.3%
Expansion

Capital Outlays
To Slow in 1985

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. businesses plan to boost spending on expansion and modernization in 1985 at less than half the rate of increase of last year, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department projected that the gain this year would be 7.3 percent after removing the effects of inflation. That compares with a 14.9-percent surge in 1984, the biggest increase in 18 years.

The jump in capital spending last year was a key force powering the United States to its best year of overall growth in more than three decades. The economy, as measured by the gross national product, grew 6.8 percent in 1984, a feat unmatched since 8.3-percent growth in 1951.

Analysis has been expecting that capital spending would cool off somewhat this year and have revised their expectations of growth downward as well.

The Reagan administration is forecasting 4-percent growth in the GNP, which measures the total value of goods and services, including income from foreign investments. But many private economists believe that the United States will be lucky to achieve growth of between 3 percent and 3.5 percent.

The department's information about 1985 plans came from a survey conducted from January through March. That survey put spending for 1985 at \$384.4 billion, before adjusting for inflation. That compares with spending in 1984 of \$353.5 billion.

Before removing inflation, capital spending rose 16 percent in 1984 and is expected to rise 8.7 percent in 1985.

The latest survey reflected a \$1.3-billion increase in 1985 spending plans compared with a survey conducted in late October and early November.

The new survey found that manufacturing industries plan an 11-percent increase in spending, before adjusting for inflation, compared with the previous survey, which found a 10.4-percent increase.

The largest increase in manufacturing was in the auto industry, which was planning a 38.2-percent increase in spending for modernization and expansion.

Kiwifruit as an Economic Sweetener

By Steve Lohr

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
TEPUKE, New Zealand — It may be homey on the outside, often likened to a small suet potato or dubbed the "hairy berry," but the kiwifruit is now being hailed as the wave of New Zealand's future.

Prime Minister David Lange points to the kiwifruit as a symbol that, economically speaking, there can be life for New Zealand beyond sheep. Traditionally, the country has tied its well-being to lamb, beef, butter and other animal products that represent 70 percent of New Zealand's export earnings.

Moreover, the government has subsidized sheep and dairy production, although foreign markets have dwindled due to changed dietary habits and rising protectionism. As a result, New Zealand today is a nation of 3.2 million people, 70 million sheep, rising foreign debt and a declining standard of living.

To arrest the decline, Mr. Lange, who was elected last year, plans to cut the subsidies and open up agriculture to market forces. What the country needs, he insists, are new products like kiwifruit.

As a food, the kiwifruit rates highly. The succulent green flesh is dotted with minute edible seeds. Its taste often is described as melon-like, but distinctive.

A recent study concluded that it has more fiber than bran, and twice as much vitamin C per weight as an orange. While low-calorie and sodium-free, it contains hefty amounts of potassium and calcium.

Three-fourths of the nation's kiwifruit exports are grown in the Bay of Plenty, a verdant area facing the Pacific that has become a wellspring of entrepreneurial activity and a magnet for new investment.

A bumper crop is hanging on the vines now, waiting to be picked starting later this month. An estimated 21 million trays of kiwifruit will be shipped abroad this year, or 80 percent of the crop, up from 13.7 million trays in 1984.

Kiwifruit represents more than half of the fresh fruit exported by New Zealand, 1.5 percent of total exports, but it is gaining fast. Export earnings this year are expected to reach \$105 million (about 25 million New Zealand dollars), up from \$70 million in 1984 and shipments overseas are projected to triple by 1990, to nearly 72 million trays.

The New Zealand Kiwifruit Authority, which was established in 1977 to assist growers and promote sales, is pursuing improvements in marketing, cultivation and even in the product itself.

"There may be a case for one without the hair," Peter S. Berry, chairman of the Kiwifruit Authority's scientific research committee, said solemnly.

The kiwifruit boom of the past several years has brought new growers here in droves, mostly former sheep and cattle ranchers and dairy farmers. It has also spawned a cottage industry of consultants, investment advisers and others.

"Oh sure, there are plenty of experts now," said Roly Earp, 61, a grower and one of the pioneers of the industry.

Land prices have soared. So, typically, a group of individuals will pool their money to buy acreage. One of them may be a farmer or an agronomist, but most of them are bankers, lawyers, doctors and the like, who are simply investors.

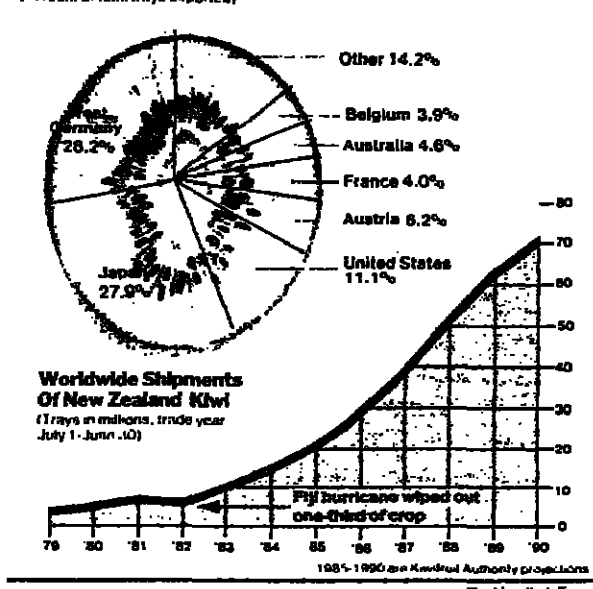
Just the mention of a few of the well-known towns in the area evokes images of great wealth, justified or not. "If you are from Te Puke, everyone just assumes you are a kiwifruit millionaire," says Terry A. Cornis, 35, a grower who worries about his mortgage payments.

Growing kiwifruit is small-scale, capital-intensive and highly productive after the first six to seven years it takes to get an orchard yielding at peak levels. Some of the syndicate-owned orchards are as large as 200 acres (about 81 hectares), but the average holding is less than 20 acres.

Kiwifruit cultivation takes time and patience even in the Bay of Plenty, where the weather is temperate and rainfall is just

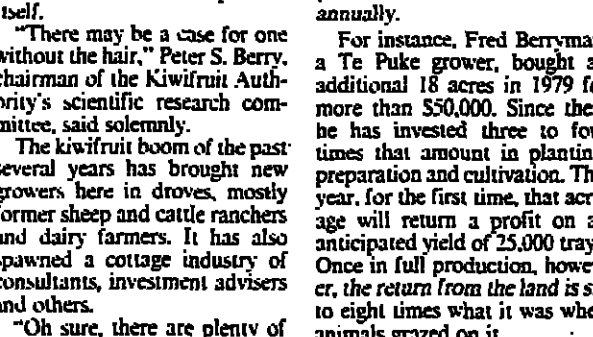
Who Buys the Kiwi

(Percent of total kiwi exports)



Worldwide Shipments of New Zealand Kiwi

(Trays in millions, trade year July 1-June 30)



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Greater Losses Expected For 2 French Steel Firms

By Axel Krause

PARIS — Although Usinor and Sacilor, France's two largest, state-owned steel companies, substantially reduced their losses last year, they plan to report combined 1984 losses of about 7.6 billion francs (\$780 million), company sources said Tuesday.

The reports, to be made later this month, also will include nonrecurring charges of about 8.4 billion francs, the sources said.

The two ailing companies had not reported a profit in more than 10 years, but are under intense government pressure to reduce their losses and eventually return to profitability. The government still is studying a plan to merge the two companies, but no decision has been reached, said the sources, who

asked not to be identified by name. Usinor and Sacilor have sharply reduced their work forces, which explains the special charges paid to workers for early retirements and other work-reduction schemes. The industry currently employs about 90,000 people.

Usinor, the larger of the two companies, expects to report on April 25 a 1984 loss of about 4 billion francs, down 35 percent from a 5.4-billion loss in 1983. The company's consolidated sales rose 18 percent to an estimated 39 billion francs last year from 33 billion francs in 1983, the sources said.

Sacilor last year reduced its loss 27.8 percent to 3.6 billion francs from 4.6 billion francs in 1983, on a sales increase which the company did not specify. Sales in 1983 totaled 31.5 billion francs.

COMPANY NOTES

Brigsteon Corp. said group net fell 18.2 percent to 15.67 billion yen (\$61.21 million) in 1984 from 18.52 billion yen in 1983. The Tokyo-based tire maker forecast 1985 group net at 23 billion yen.

Kader Industrial Co., a Hong Kong toy maker, said that it will offer shares worth 200 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25.64 million) in its first public offering, equal to 26.6 percent of the enlarged share capital. Kader said that about 25 percent of the offered shares would come from existing shareholders and 75 percent would be new issues.

Air Liquide SA of Paris has received a letter of intent from South Korea's Pohang Iron & Steel Co. to build the second stage of an oxygen production plant, according to French officials in Seoul. Air Liquide is working on the first stage

SLA Forecasts Record Revenue

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines said Tuesday that it expects revenue in the 1985-86 fiscal year to rise 7.6 percent, to a record 3 billion Singapore dollars (\$1.35 billion).

In the latest edition of its house newspaper, Outlook, the carrier said expenditures are expected to rise by 8.6 percent, to 2.9 billion dollars, because of increases in aircraft standing charges, staff costs and fuel and oil costs.

Capital expenditures for the year, which ends next March 31, will include the purchase of six Boeing 747 aircraft and one Airbus Industrie A310 at a total cost of 821 million dollars, it said.

IBM to Sell Mil-Spec Unit To Loral

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — IBM said Tuesday that it has agreed to sell the military-computer division of its Rolm Corp. unit to Loral Corp. for about \$100 million in cash.

Loral makes sophisticated electronic systems and parts for military aircraft. It also has interests in telecommunications equipment.

A month ago International Business Machines Corp. said it had reached conditional agreement to sell the division, called Mil-Spec, to a group of Mil-Spec's employees.

IBM emphasized at the time, however, that no definitive agreement had been reached and that other companies had expressed interest in acquiring Mil-Spec.

The employees' group was unable to arrange financing for the purchase that was acceptable to the U.S. Justice Department, which must approve Mil-Spec's sale, an IBM spokesman said Tuesday.

Last November the Justice Department required IBM to divest Mil-Spec as part of its \$1.26-billion acquisition of Rolm, a Santa Clara, California-based concern that is primarily involved in office-based telephone systems and other communications products.

Loral said that in the year ended Dec. 28, 1984, Mil-Spec — which employs 970 people — posted pre-tax operating income of about \$20 million on sales of \$85.9 million.

U.S. Firms' Hiring Choice

(Continued from Page 9)

practical professional training or at business schools.

According to the report by the Institute of International Education, only 10 percent of the managers interviewed said international experience was the most crucial factor in recruitment. The managers said specific technical and functional business skills came first. And less than 50 percent said international experience was important while about 39 percent said international experience was "nice to have" but a minor factor for recruitment. Six percent said it was not important at all.

One factor militating against new international affairs graduates is that most U.S. multinationals reserve foreign postings for middle- and senior-level managers. Depending on the company and the job, international posts can be either a convenient way to kick a senior executive upstairs or to groom an up-and-comer for further responsibility. In any event, international postings typically are reserved for managers who have come up in the organization.

Thus, for entry-level posts, companies like to know what they're getting for their money. "If I am going to shell out all that money, with an MBA I know exactly what I am getting," said the personnel director of a major U.S. multinational.

Multinationals can be sure that a business school graduate has basic accounting and marketing skills and can easily be easily fitted into a product development or marketing job.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Citibank Names Head of European Division

By Brenda Hagerly

LONDON — Citibank has appointed Tim M. Kelley as institutional bank division head for Central, Southern and Eastern Europe. He will be responsible for activities in Austria, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Eastern Europe.

Citibank's European technology and electronic banking group will also report to Mr. Kelley, who will be based in Frankfurt. He succeeds George Fugelsang, who moves to New York as head of Citicorp's information resources business.

Allan H. Williams succeeds Mr. Kelley as institutional bank division head for the Middle East and Africa, responsible for the 22 countries where the bank has branches.

The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey has appointed Louis Zwartwager general manager and John Cannizzo assistant general manager of its European operations. The two, who formerly headed the organization's Zurich office,

are now responsible for all activities of the Port Authority's world trade department in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

De Zoete & Bevan said Simon Grove has joined the firm. He will be responsible for establishing a Tokyo representative office for the London-based stockbrokerage in the near future. He formerly was the Tokyo representative for Grieson, Grant & Co., another London-based stockbrokerage.

Alcan Aluminium of Montreal has named Lord Peyton, David Norton and Patrick J.J. Rich to its board. Lord Peyton is a director of British Alcan Aluminium Ltd. and chairman of Texas Instruments Ltd., a British unit of the American electronics company. Mr. Norton is regional executive vice president for the Americas for the parent and is president and chief executive of Aluminium Co. of Canada, Alcan's principal subsidiary. Mr. Rich is regional executive vice president for Europe, the Middle East and Africa for the parent. He is a director of Bekaert NV, the Belgian steel

wire and wire products concern, and BOC Group PLC. They succeed Paul Leman, John Hale and Joachim Zahn, who did not stand for re-election.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC has opened a branch in Taipei and named J.J.C. Brinsden manager. He previously was in the bank's Hong Kong office.

Schroders PLC, the London-based merchant bank holding company, has elected Alva O. Way a director. Mr. Way was until recently president of Travelers Corp., a U.S. insurance company. He previously held the posts of president of American Express Co. and chief financial officer of General Electric Co. of the United States.

Samuel Montagu & Co. said it has recruited Chris O'Malley to head up sales in the international capital markets division. He joins Montagu, a London-based merchant bank, on May 1 as an assistant director from Credit Suisse First Boston, where he worked for more than two years as head of sales.

VILCABAMBA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION DEL ECUADOR

Notice to the holders of shares in Vilcabamba International Corporation Panama.

The holders of the above-mentioned shares wishing to exercise their subscription rights for the new shares of Vilcabamba International Corporation Del Ecuador are required to exchange their shares no later than Friday, 10th May 1985.

Administration fee will be charged for the exchange of each share.

Quito, 9th April 1985.

Abogado Manuel Rosales Cardenas
Edificio Parlamento 6 de Diciembre y Pazmina, Of. 409
Quito Ecuador South America

Gold Options (Options in \$/oz.)			
Month	Open	High	Low
Jan	150.00	150.00	150.00
Feb	150.00	150.00	150.00
Mar	150.00	150.00	150.00
Apr	150.00	150.00	150.00
May	150.00	150.00	150.00
Jun	150.00	150.00	150.00
Jul	150.00	150.00	150.00
Aug	150.00	150.00	150.00
Sep	150.00	150.00	150.00
Oct	150.00	150.00	150.00
Nov	150.00	150.00	150.00
Dec	150.00	150.00	150.00

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The introduction of the Nikko Euro-Yen Money Market Fund is timely. More investors, from individuals to large institutions, are turning to yen assets as they diversify their portfolios. In doing so, though, they are finding few short-term instruments that provide both liquidity and favorable yields.

Nikko offers both—and more. High yields. The Fund offers a higher rate of return than would usually be available with a demand cash deposit. This is achieved through investment in such money market

instruments as certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper, treasury bills, and other short-term investments issued or guaranteed by first-class debtors.

Liquidity. But the Fund has the liquidity of a demand cash deposit. Another advantage is the low initial minimum investment of ¥1,000,000—well below the minimum for Euro-yen deposits or certificates of deposit.

The Fund is based in Luxembourg and sponsored by The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A. Managed by the Nikko Euro-Yen Money Market Fund Management Company (Luxembourg) S.A., the Fund has at its disposal the expert investment advice of Nikko International Capital Management Co. (Europe) Limited as well as the broad skills of the Nikko organization.

For more details on this distinctive investment opportunity or a copy of the Prospectus, please contact one of the information centres listed below.

Australia
The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.
Exchange Center, 28th Floor,
20 Broad Street, Sydney,
Australia
Tel. 233-7166

Bahrain
The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.
7th Floor, Unitag House,
Government Road, Manama,
Bahrain
Tel. 271098

Denmark
The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd.
Oestergade 42,
1100 Copenhagen,
Denmark
Tel. 326020

England
The Nikko Securities Co.
(Europe) Ltd.
Nikko House, 17 Godliman
Street, London EC4V 5BD,
England
Tel. 248-9811

Hong Kong
The Nikko Securities Co.
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St. George's Building, 19th
Floor, No. 2 Ice House Street,
Hong Kong
Tel. 5-249011

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The Nikko (Luxembourg) S.A.
16, Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy
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6 Shenton Way, No. 13-03 DBS
Building, Singapore 0106,
Singapore
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The Nikko (Switzerland)
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Holzhofstrasse 30,
8008 Zurich,
Switzerland
Tel. 259-9111

Geneva
17, rue de la Croix d'Or,
1204 Geneva,
Switzerland
Tel. 283455

Any person outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg who wishes to make an application must satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the country where he resides. No subscription will be accepted if made on the basis of this advertisement. A subscription can only be received on the basis of the current Prospectus. The units may not be offered or sold in Japan or to residents of Japan.

NIKKO

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

9 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following information is provided for information only and does not constitute an offer.

(d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (y) - yearly.

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T2 Month	Start	Stop	Mid	5th	10th	High	Low	Close	Open	Change
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NASDAQ National Market Prices

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(Continued on Page 17)

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SPORTS

Rose Is Batting Star As Reds Win Opener

Compliment by Our Staff From Dispatches
CINCINNATI — While the Cincinnati Reds seemed to be in the warm of another glowing performance by Pete Rose, beginning his first full season as player-manager, ignored Monday's rain, snow and temperatures dipping to 3.8 degrees Fahrenheit by driving in three runs with a double and a single, sparking Cincinnati to a 4-1 victory.

In the National League season opener, twice delayed by snow squalls, Rose ran his career hit total to 4,099 and moved within 93 of breaking Ty Cobb's all-time record.

After his 2-for-3 day at the plate, Rose said chasing Cobb's record is "not going to be pressure — it's fun. If I go into the last day of the season needing six hits, then there'll be pressure."

"I'm not thinking about getting 95 hits. I hope I get 195," Rose, 43 and a Cincinnati native, received standing ovations from a yellow crowd of 52,971 after ripping a two-run double down the left-field line in the fifth inning and lining a run-scoring single in the seventh.

"Great players get up for big games," said Buck Rodgers, who lost in his Montreal managerial debut. "The mediocre players back off from the challenge. Rose was up today. He sure led by example."

Winner Mario Soto pitched the first seven innings, scattering hits and allowing the lone Expo run. The Reds broke open a scoreless game with four straight fifth-inning hits off loser Steve Rogers. Soto singled and Eric Davis doubled him to third before Rose doubled in two runs and Dave Parker followed with an RBI single.

"I really don't think anybody on our team felt cold because of the way we played," Rose said. "I told them before the game that if you go 0-for-4 and lose it's going to be a lot colder than if you get a couple of hits and win."

Tigers 5, Indians 4
In the American League, in Detroit, rookie Chris Pizarro had three singles and drove in the first run of the game-winning rally as the Tigers beat Cleveland, 5-4.

The defending world champions trailed by 4-3 in the eighth inning, but Pizarro's one-out single up the middle sent Larry Herndon and center Chet Lemon to third. Lemon scored on Lou Whitaker's sacrifice fly off reliever Ernie Camacho.

Pizarro, who had never set foot on a major league field until he walked into Tiger Stadium for batting practice, singled for his first hit to start the fifth. Infield hits by Whitaker and Alan Trammell then loaded the bases for Lance Parrish, who grounded a two-run single up the middle.

Jack Morris and Willie Hernandez combined on a six-inning win. Morris worked eight innings, while Hernandez retired the side in order in the ninth.

Orioles 4, Rangers 2
In Baltimore, Eddie Murray's two-run wind-blown home run in the eighth lifted the Orioles — who were held to only two hits — to a 4-2 verdict over Texas.

Baltimore didn't get a hit off starter Charlie Hough, but the knuckleballer walked eight (including four in the sixth inning) and catcher Don Slaught contributed two passed balls.

"Don did a great job," said Hough, who trailed 2-1 after six innings, when he was relieved. "You don't catch in that kind of wind very often in a big-league stadium. I've had some strange outings and this ranks right up there with them."

Royals 2, Blue Jays 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson doubled in two seventh-inning runs to support the combined five-hit pitching of Bud Black and Dan Quisenberry as the Royals nipped Toronto, 2-1.

Leslie Davis pitched into the seventh with a three-hit and 1-0 lead. But Darryl Motley doubled leading off and went to third on Frank White's long sacrifice fly. After pinch hitter Dave Long struck out on three pitches, Stieb put what turned out to be the winning run on base by hitting Quisenberry with a pitch.

Motley and Quisenberry both scored when Wilson lined a shot that left fielder George Bell seemed to lose momentarily in the sun.

Stieb Black handed the lead over to Quisenberry with four outs remaining, and the league leader in saves for the past five years finished up with customary efficiency.

Red Sox 9, Yankees 2
In Boston, Jim Rice, Tony Armas and Dwight Evans, the outfield trio that accounted for over 300 runs batted in last season, picked up right where they left off. Rice hit a three-run homer, Armas a two-run shot and Evans one with the bases empty to lead the Red Sox to a 9-2 pasting of New York.

Armas, the 1984 major-league home run and RBI champion, tied the score, 2-2, with a homer high into the screen in left after Mike Easler led off the second with a single. After Boston went ahead, 4-2, on a double by Evans and four walks in the third, Evans hit a towering shot over the screen with two out in the fifth. In the sixth, Rice hit a three-run home run near the flagpole in center.

Backed by a 10-hit attack against Phil Niekro and relievers Bob Shirley and Joe Cowley, Dennis Boyd earned the victory with two-inning relief help from Bob Stanley. Boyd allowed five hits, struck out five and walked four in his seven innings. "The guys came through with the long ball for me, and only one player played super defense," said Boyd. "You can't ask for anything more than that on an opening day."



Pete Rose Monday in Cincinnati: So what's a little snow?

Pacers Withstand Bulls

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — Struggling through another dismal season, Indiana had to withstand a furious fourth-period rally here Monday before defeating the weary Chicago Bulls in the Pacers' final home game.

"We had four road games in six days, but you can't use tiredness as an excuse," said Chicago guard Michael Jordan. "We got paid to play." Jordan scored 19 of his team-leading 22 points in the second half as the Bulls, down 21 points at the break, closed to within four points with 2:15 left to play.

But Pacers center Steve Nisporovich then canned four free throws as Indiana took a 107-103 victory in the night's only National Basketball Association game.

"We mismanaged their press in the third period and I thought we played poor defensively," said Pacers Coach George Irvine. "But we hung tough in the fourth quarter and made the big plays when it counted."

"In the first half we couldn't make a shot," said Kevin Loughery, the Chicago coach. "We were lucky we weren't down 40." But the Bulls, with 10 points each from Jordan and Orlando Woolridge, closed to within five points with 2:06 remaining in the third period.

Indiana rebuilt its lead to 95-80 with 7:16 left in the game, but the Bulls then went on a 18-7 tear that included six points from from guard Wes Matthews, who scored 17 of his 21 points in the second half. Jordan contributed five points during the streak that pulled Chicago to within 102-98.

A's Bar Norris After 2d Arrest
The Associated Press
OAKLAND, California — Pitcher Mike Norris has been ordered back into a drug and alcohol rehabilitation program and barred from any team activity, following his arrest here Sunday on suspicion of "driving under the influence of alcohol or a chemical substance."

Norris joined the A's in 1973. He had shoulder surgery two years ago and did not pitch in 1984. He was arrested in February on drug charges, underwent therapy and was in a "strict aftercare" program when he arrived at the team's Arizona training camp this spring.

A club spokesman said Monday that Norris would not join the A's in Seattle for the season-opening series and that he has been directed to resume a drug and alcohol abuse treatment program immediately. The team also placed him on the rehabilitation list of the joint-major league drug program.

Transition
BALTIMORE — Sam John Sheth, outfielder, to Rochester of the International League. Purchased the contract of Fritz Connally, third baseman, from Rochester. CALIFORNIA — Sam Rafael Lopez, pitcher, to Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League. Announced it will not return contracts to Craig Swan, pitcher, and Rutland Lineer, outfielder. SEATTLE — Oakland's Darrell Coles, infielder, to Calgary of the Pacific Coast League. Placed Larry Walbourne, infielder, on the 15-day disabled-list.

Monday's Line Scores
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OBSERVER

Gringos and Geography

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The world is always changing in unpredictable ways. Latin America, for example — five years ago anybody who tried to talk Latin America to a North American audience was bound to end up talking to himself.

It took the narcotics racket to change boredom into fascination. We gringos still love a gangster story, and Latin America is suddenly providing one of the great ones. Newspapers, magazines and television fill us with stories of corrupt governments in steamy climates and Hispanic godfathers so powerful they can make war on governments that bother them, including the once-fearful colossus in Washington.

Not since Al Capone's day has there been such a gripping story about crime on this scale. In fact, the bloodshed produced by the Latin American mob makes the gangs of Chicago seem, by comparison, like gentlemen of the old school.

Periodic news stories report entire families murdered — father, mother, babies, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins and pets — even in Yankee cities like Miami and New York.

"Drug-related killing" has become routine police jargon for these mass slaughters. They seem peculiarly chilling to a Yankee public raised to believe that every hood had at least enough Robin in him to spare the women and children.

This new-style hood is alarming, like something escaped from one of our modern horror movies, those Grand Guignols in which maniacs swinging chainsaws and meat hooks wipe out entire neighborhoods.

Grisy as all this may be, it is at least the virtue of tempting the Yankee to read a little about Latin America. As a result, a lot of people now have a rough idea where Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico are situated.

In the same way, the Prohibition laws aimed at stamping out alcohol in the 1920s got millions interested in Canada, Long Island and the Jersey shore, the places the illegal booze came from.

Today's narcotics boom will probably do similar service for Lat-

in America. By the start of the next century, I'll bet, 999 of every 1,000 Americans asked to find Colombia in relation to Mexico will no longer either shrug or reply that Colombia is Mexico's capital.

I can't guess how our neighbors to the south — at least those not getting rich in the drug trade — feel about the intellectual gain bound to result from all this. I imagine the fustibudgets among them will complain because it took gangsters to get us interested in them, when we should have been fascinated all along by their art, their history and their culture.

Chicago fustibudgets have complained of the same thing for years. Even in Paris you will hear them magnifying art treasures, the French want only to hear about Al Capone.

But of course the thing about Chicago that interests the French is its gangsters rather than its art treasures. When you have the Louvre in the neighborhood you have more art treasures to deal with than the average person can handle. You're not likely to sit in the café all night praying for a Chicagoan to wander in and tell you about his town's art collections.

Of course a Frenchman, as soon as he recognizes a Chicagoan at the next table, is going to lift his glass in salute and say, "How about those great gangsters, man!"

Latin Americans will probably have to get used to the same sort of thing eventually, and they may as well face it — you have to take your fame any way you can get it these days. It's ironic that a modern form of Prohibition (this one outlawing narcotics) has brought the Latin to North American attention, just as the Prohibition's last version (against alcohol) brought Chicago its global fame.

With alcohol now legally available, you might think the middle-class Yankee millions wouldn't think it worth paying fortunes for illegal stuff to reach the abnormal mental states so essential to fulfilling the gringo personality. The explanation, of course, is that the Yankee fears alcohol more than narcotics and powders because of alcohol's dreaded calories. Drugs don't ruin his diet.

New York Times Service

By Cohen and Hart: Senators Collaborate on a Spy Novel

By Lois Romano

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He's dashing, he's dedicated, he's patriotic and pure. He's a U.S. senator, appealingly driven and predictably obsessive. He's the man of the moment, looking for love and truth, caught in a quagmire of sinister forces out to destroy his chances of becoming president.

"His life is in shambles," said Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado. "He's not very smart politically. He doesn't play the game."

"He's never been on the inside of the club, so to speak," said Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine. "On the one hand, he has pressure being put on him to spend more time with his constituents. And the press is putting pressure on him to run for president."

"He's not pretty," said Hart. "Of all the things he is, he is not pretty."

Well, said Cohen, "he's a white male. So to that extent, he's like a moderate."

Meet Thomas Chandler, a "moderate" senator from Connecticut and the protagonist in "The Double Man," a collaboration and first novel by Hart, 48, and Cohen, 44, just published by William Morrow & Co.

Any resemblance to persons living or dead are coincidental and not intended to start sparks flying in the Senate.

"Pleeease," pleaded Cohen. "We really did not model him after any of our colleagues."

Cohen and Hart have spent nearly five years — in between presidential and senatorial campaigns — writing this intricate spy yarn, filled with plots and subplots, beautiful women and plenty of slimy characters that all lead to the CIA and KGB.

There are fathers looking for daughters, fathers-in-law trying to ruin sons-in-law, Cubans and Soviets, and a deep-seated conspiracy that resurrects John Kennedy's assassination.

There's even a spy in the Senate — a "snake in the tower" — whose identity is, of course, never revealed.

The plot and prose are fast-moving and well developed and impressively crafted, particularly considering the level of baroque it takes to produce a double byline.

Those close to the project say it was a colossal undertaking but note that there was a certain amount of reconciling of the writing styles to be done. Cohen, a published poet, tends toward the descriptive, while Hart, a published political writer, uses words sparingly.

"Gary thinks a sentence over eight words is too long," said a friend of both. "There was a little bit of a problem with that. Bill would always put in stuff about the purple moon or something, and then Gary would take it out. When Gary was



Senators Hart (left), Cohen: "Haiku-baroque" writing team.

campaigning last year, and Bill was working on the book alone, he put back in all the purple moons."

Sitting in Hart's Senate office recently in their matching navy pin stripes and crisp white shirts, the senators remained polite about their differences. There was a familiarity between them, the kind that comes when two people are veterans of the same war. They are described by staff members as somewhere between "good acquaintances" and "friends."

"It's very hard to convince people that it was fun," Hart said. "The way it truly worked was over time. It took us a long time."

"We got accustomed to each other's way of thinking," Cohen said. "After a while, we were both so familiar with each character that we could write scenes and they would virtually be in an identical style. I would take a section, and Gary would take a section. We would each write a section and swap. We did that over the whole history of the project so the styles became one, they merged."

"We started out with somewhat different styles," Cohen said. "Gary has a more —"

"Austere," Hart offered.

"Yes, austere — a haiku-like style," said Cohen, in a joking reference to the sparseness of the Japanese 19-syllable verse. They chortled at the witicism. "My style is more baroque," he continued, "and over a period

of time I think both of us became — uh —"

"We became haiku-baroque," Hart said.

They guffawed, though barely vibrating their pin stripes.

Cohen and Hart are probably more alike than most members of Congress. They are well-mannered and handsome and often described as "moderate" politically. Generally, they are in sync on the social issues and on opposing side of defense issues. Cohen voted for the MX, for example, and Hart against it.

"I'd say I'm just to the right of the center and Gary is just to the left, so I guess that puts us smack in the middle," Cohen said.

There were no conflict issues when they were writing the book because we stayed away from specific votes. We didn't even give Chandler a party."

They are considered equally ambitious for the White House, although Hart got considerably closer to this goal during the 1984 campaign.

Cohen has published "Of Sons and Seasons," a collection of poetry, as well as a book about his first year in the Senate called "Roll Call."

Hart has written two books. In 1983, he published "The New Democracy," and in 1973, "Right From the Start," a book chronicling the McGovern campaign, which he managed before being elected to the Senate in 1974.

"The Double Man" is about Chandler's

attempt to unravel a terrorist plot that is being funded by drug trade in the United States and controlled by a renegade arm of the KGB. His investigation starts to take over his life and eventually causes the collapse of a promising career. He loses girl, job and respectability.

Chandler's romance is with Elaine Dunham, his staff assistant on the investigation. She and Chandler put up a dance around sleeping together for half of the book, and when they do, the description is less than steamy.

"We were concerned in the sense that we didn't want it to take away from the story," Hart said. "The story is not a romantic novel. What we wanted to do was handle that part tastefully without detracting from the story."

"We didn't want to use language that was maybe very scintillating but not in good taste," said Cohen. "We wanted to handle it with some delicacy."

But a senator sleeping with an aide? Isn't that the stuff scandals are made of?

"It couldn't have been anyone else because he was totally absorbed in the investigation and she was working with him," Hart said. "It had to be somebody he had to relate to. They weren't married."

One of the more revealing aspects of the book is its irreverence for the Senate as an institution, where legislators are described as "too small, too timid, too unimaginative to call for action before calamity struck — awe-inspired to do so after the fact."

"It's not anti-Senate," Hart said. "It's just meant to put things in perspective. Chandler has the right perspective. You live in several worlds in this institution. Chandler is meant to show that you can't go back and forth in those worlds."

Hart said that, in a way, the book allowed him to release certain impressions he acquired when he first came to the Senate and was on the special 1975 intelligence committee, chaired by the late Senator Frank Church, to investigate the CIA, FBI and foreign intelligence operations.

"Talk about intense, that was intense in terms of amount of time spent and what you were hearing," he said. "I constantly had to fight through that two-year period with reality. You walked into this hearing room, and all the doors were shut, people chased out, and it was debugged. You hear all this gosh-awful stuff. And then you had to walk out and say hello to the Congressmen. It was an amazing experience. It's the constant shifting of gears, and Chandler tries to keep it in perspective."

Hart and Cohen were reluctant to say what lies ahead for Thomas Chandler. "God knows," Hart said.

"Oh, he's in a big mess," Cohen said.

Which is really a roundabout way of saying that they do not want to discuss the possibility of a sequel.

PEOPLE

Sinatra, Mother Teresa To Get High U.S. Medals

President Ronald Reagan has named Frank Sinatra, Jimmy Stewart, Mother Teresa, the late pilot Chuck Yeager and nine others as recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the United States' highest civilian award. The awards will be presented at a White House luncheon on May 23. The other honorees: the late jazz pianist Count Basie; Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the marine explorer; the late Jerome Holland, educator and ambassador; Sidney Hook, the philosopher and educator; Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, former ambassador to the United Nations; the late George M. Love, educator and NASA administrator; the late Frank Reynolds, ABC-TV anchorman; S. Dillon Ripley, former secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington; and General Albert G. Wedemeyer. . . . It may have been nearly 40 years since they saw duty, but Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle, 88, who led the first bomber raid on the Japanese mainland in 1942, and Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, 88, who played a key role as commander of U.S. and Allied air forces in Europe and the Mediterranean, have been confirmed by the Senate for promotion to full general.

The sister of Dorothy Stratten, the slain Playmate, has filed a \$5-million libel suit against Burt E. Elridge, her stepfather, and Hugh Hefner, the Playboy magazine founder. The suit, filed in Los Angeles, contends that Elridge and Hefner falsely told reporters last week that the director Peter Bogdanovich "seduced" Louise B. Hooft, 16, when she was 13 and that Bogdanovich also had seduced her mother, Nelly Schapp. Hefner responded in a statement: "It appears the truth is finally being known." . . . 20-year-old Playmate of the Year was shot to death in August 1980 by her estranged husband, Paul Snider, who then killed himself.

Charlene Tilton, who plays Lucy Ewing on the "Dallas" television show, was married to the Scottish entertainer Dom Monaghan in an Easter church ceremony in California. It was the second marriage for Tilton, 25, and the first for Allen, 27, a singer, actor and composer.

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